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NAKASONE STUDIES U.S. SITUATION BEFORE REAGAN TRIP

OW191229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday invited top Foreign Ministry officials to his office to start studying the U.S. situation in preparation for President Ronald Reagan's Tokyo visit next month.

The officials told Nakasone Reagan's visit is to further promote friendly relations between the two countries but said the U.S. atmosphere has become tense prior to next year's presidential election. They were referring to U.S. outcries against Japan's foreign trade policy, centering on farm produce -- such as beef and oranges -- and automobiles.

But Nakasone was told these sensitive issues would not be taken up for discussion between him and the U.S. President, officials said. However, Robert E. Lighthizer, deputy U.S. trade representative, told a congressional hearing in Washington Tuesday these issues will be discussed by Nakasone and Reagan unless an agreement on beef and oranges is reached by that time.

DIET APPROVES DATES FOR REAGAN, KOHL SPEECHES

OW200541 Tokyo KYODO in English 0530 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 20 KYODO -- West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl and U.S. President Ronald Reagan will deliver their speeches in the Japanese Diet (parliament) November 2 and 11, respectively, it was decided Thursday.

The official schedules were sent in a meeting of board directors of the lower house Diet steering committees. The Communist Party was opposed to Reagan's speech.

Kohl, who is arriving here October 31, will speak at the upper house for about an hour from 10 a.m. November 2, and Reagan at the lower house from around 9:30 a.m. November 11.

PACKAGE DRAFTED TO HOLD DOWN TRADE SURPLUS

OW191217 Tokyo KYODO in English 1206 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- In a move aimed at holding down Japan's ballooning trade surplus, the government has drawn up a package of measures featuring expansion of domestic demand to boost imports and a stepped-up inflow of foreign capital to encourage the yen's appreciation, government sources said Wednesday.

The package -- scheduled to be announced Friday -- will consist of six main policies -- faster economic recovery through expanded domestic demand, opening the domestic market to foreign products, promotion of imports, facilitation of capital inflow, improvement of the financial market, and acceleration of external economic cooperation, the sources said.

Measures to boost domestic demand will include the first full-scale tax cut in a decade, additional capital spending by the electric power industry, and flexible operation of monetary policy which in effect means a cut in the official discount rate, they said. Additional public works spending of some 1.89 trillion yen (8.1 billion dollars) is also planned in this connection but a proposed investment tax credit for smaller businesses is likely to be dropped, the sources said.

The government also plans to take measures designed to encourage the inflow of foreign funds, and thus prop up the yen's value, which would reduce the cost of imports.

The measures will include relaxation of controls on foreigners equity purchases, liberalization of foreigners property purchases and establishment of a yen-quoted bank acceptance (BA) market which will also contribute to wider international use of the Japanese currency, the sources said. The package will call for further discussion on a plan to float government bonds in the United States as part of steps to bolster the yen's exchange rate, they said.

NTT SAYS U.S. REPORT ON PROCUREMENTS 'IMPROPER'

0W191301 Tokyo KYODO in English 1249 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo OCT 19 KYODO -- Head of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Public Corp. (NTT) said Wednesday recent NTT procurements of American equipment is rising, stressing a U.S. General Accounting Office (GAO) report on NTT's procurements does not include recent results and is improper.

Commenting on the GAO report, which said NTT's procurements in the U.S. in the last three years were lower than expected and disappointing, NTT President Hisashi Shinto said at a press conference, it does not include recent moves and thus is improper. The GAO presented the report to the U.S. Government and Congress recently on NTT's purchase of American goods, which is to be promoted under a bilateral government pact effective for three years up to the end of this year.

Shinto said the Japanese governmental firm placed big orders (?with) U.S. firms this month, including orders for a 4 billion yen (17.2-million-dollar) supercomputer, portable digital switchboards and a general traffic control system.

The current bilateral pact is working well as NTT's international procurements of goods in fiscal 1983 have exceeded 32-33 billion yen (137-142 million dollars), well above American demand for NTT's annual overseas procurement level of over 30 billion yen (129 million dollars), Shinto said.

On the question of extending the bilateral pact, which expires at the end of this year and is one of the pending issues before President Ronald Reagan's visit to Japan next month, Shinto said, the extension is naturally needed.

WHALING AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH SOVIET UNION

0W200033 Tokyo KYODO in English 0017 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Moscow Oct 19 KYODO -- Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement here Wednesday setting 1983-1984 Minke whale catch quota at 3,027 for Japan and 3,028 for the Soviet Union in the Antarctic sea, Japanese officials said. The arrangement followed an international whaling commission agreement last July which set Minke whale quota at 600 for Brazil and 6,055 for Japan and the Soviet Union, the officials said.

WATANABE LEAVES FOR FISHING TALKS IN ROK

0W190553 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 19 KYODO -- Fumio Watanabe, director general of the fisheries agency, left for Seoul Wednesday to discuss extension of a bilateral three-year agreement on voluntary fishery regulations due to expire at the end of October.

Watanabe will meet his Korean counterpart Kang Yong-sik Thursday and Friday. They will discuss renewal of the 1980 agreement that regulate operations by South Korean trawlers off Hokkaido and Japanese trawling around Korea's Cheju Island.

Also scheduled to be discussed is illegal fishing of Alaskan pollack by Korean fishermen off Hokkaido. At the talks, Japan will ask for Korean restrictions in waters off Hokkaido for resource protection, while Korea will demand similar fishing restraints by Japan around Cheju Island. Watanabe hopes to conclude the talks during his stay since, he said, the five working-level talks had produced favorable ground for the two nations.

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFS FIRMS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW171313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1255 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 17 KYODO -- Japan's Foreign Ministry Monday urged oil firms, trading houses and other related businesses to stay calm in the face of a potential crisis if the Straits of Hormuz should be blockaded in connection with the Iran-Iraq war, ministry officials said.

New tensions have mounted in the war after Iraq reportedly acquired Super-Etandard war-planes from France and Iran indicated that it might blockade the Hormuz Straits, the officials said. However, the possibility is very slight that the flow of Persian Gulf oil would be stopped and Japan does not need to take measures against it, the officials said.

Iraq would use Super-Etandard jets limitedly and gradually to attract international attention in an attempt to attain a truce in the war and top Iranian Government officials are taking a prudent attitude toward sealing off the Hormuz Straits, they said. Even if the Straits of Hormuz should be blockaded, oil-consuming nations have average oil stocks equivalent to 250 days supply, with Japan's reserves at 120 days, and they would be able to take effective measures to control oil consumption, the officials said.

JAPAN TO INCREASE INDOCHINA REFUGEE QUOTA

OW170107 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo Oct 17 KYODO -- Japan will expand the quota for Indochina refugees wishing to resettle in this country from 3,000 at present to 5,000 before U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Tokyo visit next month, official sources said Monday.

The sources said the Japanese Government will take the step because the refugee issue, if left as it is, might turn into a fresh source of friction between Japan and the United States. The United States has stepped up its criticism of Japan which has been reluctant to accept more refugees from Indochinese countries for financial reasons.

The Japanese Government is expected to approve the expanded refugee quota at a Cabinet session by the end of this month. Indochina refugees started flowing into neighboring countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and other countries after Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City) fell in 1975. Unable to resist international pressure to accept such refugees in Japan, the government in April 1979 decided to set their resettlement quota at 500. The quota was expanded to 1,000 in June 1980 and to 3,000 in April 1981. There are at present 2,600 refugees who have resettled in Japan and 1,800 others who are temporarily staying before resettlement in other countries.

Japanese sources said the countries which used to accept many Indochina refugees have started restricting their entry because of business recession and financial reasons.

Industrial countries held their first meeting on refugees in Hawaii early in August this year and U.S. delegates warned if Japan sticks to its strict refugee policy, the issue may trigger anti-Japanese feelings among Americans, along with trade and defense problems.

According to Japanese statistics, the United States has accepted 640,000 refugees, France 90,000, Canada 88,000 and Australia 80,000. The Japanese sources said the government also intends to increase its financial help to the U.N. high commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) and other relief agencies.

LDP Factions Suggest Ways to End Diet Impasse

OW200155 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Various LDP factions held separate general meetings in a move designed to break the present Diet impasse over the Tanaka issue.

First, former Prime Minister Suzuki held a press conference in Morioka, during which he expressed his intention to urge Prime Minister Nakasone to meet the heads of opposition parties to find a way out of the impasse. On the Tanaka resolution, Suzuki said that, assuming the resolution is adopted, if Tanaka himself does not resign, it would only hurt the prestige of the Diet. He said that the opposition parties should withdraw the resolution.

At each LDP faction meeting, those present exchanged information and presented their ideas about how to cope with the present political situation. At the meeting of the old Nakagawa faction, now led by Shintaro Ishihara, faction members demanded that Prime Minister Nakasone, in his capacity as LDP president, press former Prime Minister Tanaka to resign. It was decided that Ishihara would convey this demand to Prime Minister Nakasone soon.

Thus, the demands are growing within the LDP that Prime Minister Nakasone display his leadership in breaking the present impasse. However, a lot of twists and turns are expected before a break can be found.

BRIEFS

FISHING OFF ANGOLA -- Lusaka, Zambia, Sept 29 KYODO -- A small Japanese fishing firm has signed a fishery cooperation agreement with the Angola Government, opening the way for operations in the African socialist country's 200-mile economic zone, a company official said Thursday. Kohei Murakami, managing director of Kaisho Co. of Kesennuma, northern Japan, said on his way home to contract gave the company the right to operate 10 tuna boats in the zone on a trial basis in 1983-85. Half the company's catch will be regarded as being Angola's and bought back by the firm. The contract also called for Kaisho to begin fishing in the area in 1986 in a joint venture with Angola, represented by a state-run fishery distribution company. Murakami estimated an annual tuna catch during the test period at 3,000 tons. [Excerpt] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1212 GMT 29 Sep 83 OW]

FERTILIZER PLANT IN ZAMBIA -- Osaka Sept 29 KYODO -- Kobe Steel Ltd. said Thursday it has completed a sulphuric acid plant in Zambia to help the country expand its fertilizer production. A company spokesman said the 60,000 ton-a year plant was built in cooperation with Japan's Nissho Iwai Corp. on the outskirts of the capital city of Lusaka at a total cost of Y7 billion (\$29 million) to help promote the country's agriculture and enhance its food self-sufficiency rate. The completion ceremony took place Wednesday with President Kenneth Kaunda attending, the spokesman said. The sulphuric acid will be used to produce ammonium sulphate fertilizer. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT 29 Sep 83 OW]

ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE REPORTED TO GROW IN SOUTH

SK191115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- The anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy has rapidly grown among the South Korean people after the Kwangju popular uprising, gaining strength and assuming new dimensions day by day.

What is noteworthy in this struggle of the South Korean people these days is that it is developing to a struggle of more active forms such as arson and explosion at U.S. imperialist aggression organs, along with assembly and demonstration, issue of statement and scattering of leaflets. A concrete example of this is that the "American Cultural Centre" in downtown Taegu was seriously destroyed in a powerful bomb blast on the evening of September 22 when the anti U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the students for democracy was being forcefully waged. This bomb attack was a manifestation of a determined resistance to the U.S. imperialist aggressors, which powerfully demonstrated the firm resolution of the South Korean people not to tolerate the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule. The attack on U.S. imperialist aggression organs numbered more than ten cases in recent years.

Another point noteworthy in the recent struggle of the South Korean people is that the anti-U.S. struggle for independence is closely combined with the anti-fascist struggle for democracy. This is clearly reflected in the struggle of all forms waged undauntedly by the students and people of various strata and their slogans, declarations, etc.

The youth and students who set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan in March last year came out with such anti-U.S. slogans as "We denounce the U.S. neo-colonialism," "America, get out," "We demand the United States to stop reducing this country to a dependency and withdraw from this land" together with anti-fascist slogans.

Students of Chonnam University, through their declaration of struggle titled "declaration of anti-imperialist, anti-fascist national liberation" condemned the crimes of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the resignation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan, and students of Seoul University published "declaration of struggle for the nation and democracy" calling for national liberation, establishment of sovereignty and democratisation of society.

Another tendency worthy of notice in the South Korean people's anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy is that students are taking the van in this struggle with people of various strata including churchmen and democrats of conscience joining them. To cite a typical example, when an anti-"government" organisation called "national youth federation of democratic movement" was formed on October 1 mainly with students, Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, Father Ham Se-ung, former "national assemblyman" Ye Chun-ho and other dissidents actively joined them. Roman Catholic father Choe Ki-sik and others hid Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-sok who had set fire to the "American Cultural Centre" in Pusan and, when he was arrested on this charge, many Roman Catholic organizations and personages defended his protection of the patriotic youth and students and strongly protested against the repressive act of the fascist clique.

South Korean democrats, conscientious professors and people from various walks of life demanded the release of the arrested students, strongly protested against and denounced their brutal suppression by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the students. Thus the South Korean people are being further awakened and storing up their strength in the course of their struggle.

SOUTH KOREA'S MILITARY ALERT STATUS DENOUNCED

SK200323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2246 GMT 19 Oct 83

[NODONG SINMUN 20 October commentary: "Provocators Will Not Escape Punishment"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now frantically kicking up an antirepublic racket, using the explosion incident at the national cemetery in Rangoon, Burma, as an occasion, thus, trying to aggravate the situation. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who has placed all of South Korea completely under a combat-ready status, by issuing an emergency duty order and an emergency security order, convened a conference of military commanders of the three services on 15 October, in which, clamoring about chastisement and retaliation he went so far as to make such absurd remarks as a declaration of war and the like. Thus, he concocted an intrigue of making an air raid and surprise attack on us.

Following the conference of the military commanders, in his so-called instruction message, traitor Chon Tu-hwan urged the commanders to unanimously rise up to chastise us, declaring four major wars against us -- political, economic, diplomatic, and ideological.

This not only tells that the South Korean bellicose elements are attempting to take, without hesitation, a military action against the northern half of the republic, but also shows that the puppets' antirepublic racket has reached a more reckless stage.

These bellicose remarks by the puppet and traitor reveal that the bomb explosion and massacre in Rangoon that he kicked off were mainly aimed at intensifying his confrontation and war maneuvers against us, using this incident as an occasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is not only openly inspiring the consciousness of North-South confrontation and anticomunist war among the puppet South Korean Army and people, but also is perpetrating successive grave military provocations, such as the intrusion of an armed raid team into our side of the Military Demarcation Line area, the firing of weapons at our side, the introduction of heavy weapons into the DMZ to take a firing posture at our side, and the infiltration of naval ships on the sea.

Synchronized with this, the puppets are staging a war exercise racket codenamed "Ssangyong-83," an emergency mobilization exercise -- the largest in the history of the puppet army -- in the central sector of the frontline, which began 16 October.

The "Ssangyong-83" exercise, which, clamoring about chastisement and retaliation against us, the puppets are staging in the Military Demarcation Line area where the two sides are in direct confrontation, mobilizing even numerous Homeland Defense Reserve Forces, under a warlike atmosphere in which an unprecedentedly vicious war insanity is being kicked off, is a dangerous game of playing with fire for an allout attack against us and is a dangerous signal notifying in advance the provocation of a war.

That the South Korean bellicose elements are leading the situation to the brink of war by artificially intensifying the North-South confrontation is intolerable challenge to all Korean people and world peace-loving people who love justice and peace, and poses a grave danger to peace in Korea, Asia, and the world.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist ring's aggravation of tension by kicking off the unprecedentedly vicious provocation racket against us is closely related to the serious crisis confronting the rascals today.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is now trying to intensify its fascist suppression under the signboard of allout security and social stability in a bid to put down the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democracy among the South Korean people. It has failed, however, to put down the strong struggle spirit of the South Korean people and has faced a serious crisis.

Amid circumstances in which the public opinion that the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial regime will not last long is now widely spreading, youths, students, and people of all strata in South Korea are continuously and courageously rising up in a massive anti-government struggle, shouting: "Overthrow the government maintained by violence and the military." Along with this, in South Korea the economic catastrophe which stemmed from the puppet clique's treacherous and treasonous policy is deepening with each passing day and the people have been driven to desperation.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been completely isolated in the international community because of its barbarous and brutal military fascist rule and its acts of submitting to the United States which run counter to the times.

Noisily clamoring about invitation diplomacy and visiting diplomacy, the puppet clique has strengthened its diplomatic offensive in a bid to gain someone's support. In particular, following the usurpation of power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried to enhance his dirty prestige by prowling around the countries in Southeast Asia and Africa. However, he could solve nothing through such a cunning diplomatic method nor could he escape cold treatment and condemnation everywhere he went.

The fact that some 30 member nations failed to attend the 70th IPU conference recently held in Seoul vividly reveals the thorough isolation of the rascals in the international community.

The social circles of the world are now raising voices calling for murderer Chon Tu-hwan to step down from power. All these have driven the Chon Tu-hwan ring into uncontrollable unrest and fear and have made the conflict and feud existing within the ruling circles of South Korea more acute.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's clamor about chastisement and retaliation on us at the conference of the commanders of the three services and the stirring up of an unprecedentedly reckless war insanity now, is a last-ditch scheme of those who have been driven into a corner. While extremely aggravating the situation by viciously staging a provocation racket against us, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has taken a series of fascist measures in a bid to further strengthen its military fascist dictatorship.

Following the Rangoon explosion incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan staged an extensive Cabinet reshuffle racket in which he reorganized his power foundation with more vicious followers. He also reorganized the DJP, his private political party, in the same way. Traitor Chon Tu-hwan warned that the people should abide by laws even if they are evil ones and that if the dissidents violate laws they will be sternly punished. He also decided to change the citizens' residential registration cards in a 3-month period beginning next month. All these are precisely a scheme to justify the military fascist rule and to further strengthen it.

The vicious provocation rackets that the Chon Tu-hwan ring is now staging against us are aimed at strengthening its military fascist dictatorship and at igniting a war against the nation by making the situation in the country more tense. No one except those who attempt to trigger a new war can dare to run wild so frantically in war rackets, uttering even the words, "declaration of war."

The Chon Tu-hwan ring's racket against the republic is being staged with the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists have driven the puppets to confront us with the aim to perpetuate the division of Korea and to strengthen their colonial rule over South Korea, while inspiring the puppets to strengthen the military dictatorship in South Korea.

It is not accidental that synchronizing with the recent sneaking into South Korea of U.S. military bosses, including secretary of the U.S. State Department and the Chief of Staff of the U.S. Army, the South Korean puppets' anticommunist racket has become more unscrupulous.

Because of the frantic anticommunist and antirepublic racket and the war exercise racket of the South Korean puppets, today's situation in our country has become extremely acute. It is an act which can be seen only on the eve of a war that while staging an unprecedentedly vicious and large-scale anticommunist racket the puppets are wantonly perpetrating indiscrete military provocations and hostile acts, including the acts of deploying heavy weapons in the DMZ, of firing at our side there, and of staging an armed attack on our side.

Such hostile acts in the Military Demarcation Line area where the armed forces of both sides are confronting may create a military clash at any time. And once a military clash occurs it may soon expand into a war. Also, 33 years ago, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges repeatedly perpetrated military provocations against us along the 38th Parallel and finally triggered a war of aggression in Korea. The ill-boding adventurous military policy the South Korean puppets are perpetrating in the area of the Military Demarcation Line under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists is reminiscent of the eve of the 25 June Korean war in terms of its tactics and form.

We are now keenly watching with a high vigilance the South Korean puppets who are leading the situation to the brink of war by staging an unprecedentedly vicious anti-republic racket. We do not provoke someone first. But, if someone provokes us first and ignites the flame, we will never tolerate this and will deal a serious blow to the provocators.

The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique must clearly know that it will gain nothing from its reckless war tightrope racket, act discreetly, and unconditionally and immediately renounce all the hostile acts against us. If the Chon Tu-hwan ring leads the situation to an uncontrollable dangerous aspect by continuously staging the antirepublic racket, it will be entirely held responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

FOREIGNERS CRITICIZE CHON'S ANTI-NORTH CAMPAIGN

Japanese Figures Comment

SK200417 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Tokyo October 18 (KNS-KCNA) -- Japanese figures denounce the anti-communist, anti-DPRK row launched by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique in connection with the bomb blast in Rangoon.

Makoto Ichikawa, vice-chairman of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, said: We should closely follow the investigation into the explosion in Rangoon, Burma, and approach it coolly.

But, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is inciting anti-communist sentiments and spirit with an outcry over "North's contrivance" and so on, thereby increasing tensions on the Korean peninsula. We never believe the trash of Chon Tu-hwan who grabbed power by suppressing the Kwangju popular uprising by force of arms.

Judging from the realities of the DPRK wholly engaged in peaceful construction, the hue and cry over "threat of southward invasion" raised by Chon Tu-hwan, slinging mud at the DPRK, is intended to deceive the masses.

Shigeo Hatada, an international political scientist, said: The Chon Tu-hwan "regime" of South Korea is using the incident for their anti-DPRK propaganda in an effort to deliver itself out of the crisis and divert elsewhere the accusation of the people. Such intention became clear when he concluded that the explosion "was a work of the North" the moment it occurred, without any ground. It is an old game of the fascist dictator to agitate the people in a wrong direction by distorting facts.

Shiro Suzuki, chairman of the Japan Journalists Congress, said: The statement of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY on the Rangoon explosion said: "To begin with, no terrorist act has been or can be proper to us." It presents a contrast to the hysterical anti-communist anti-DPRK campaign started by Chon Tu-hwan after issuing an "emergency alert order." It can never be permitted for Asian peace to lead the North-South relations to strain by an anti-communist row.

Swedish ~~Journal~~ Comments

SK200433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0500 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association headed by its vice-chairman, Bert Andersson, now on a visit to our country made public a statement denouncing the anti-DPRK row kicked up by the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique after the explosion in Rangoon.

The statement notes that, though the results of the investigation into the blast in Rangoon have not yet been made public, the dictator Chon Tu-hwan is trying to link this incident with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The statement says:

Chon Tu-hwan is employing every conceivable means to shift the responsibility for the incident on to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. He issued an "emergency alert order" all over South Korea and, together with the U.S. imperialist master, put the U.S. forces in South Korea and the puppet army on a full-combat posture.

The South Korean puppets are continuously committing provocative acts against the northern half of the DPRK and rendering the situation of Korea more strained. We bitterly denounce these moves of the South Korean puppets and demand the unconditional and immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

PRC MEDIA CITES DPRK ARTICLE ON RANGOON BLAST

SK200421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing October 19 (KCNA) -- The Chinese PEOPLE'S DAILY October 19 under the title "NODONG SINMUN of Korea Publishes Commentator's Article on Rangoon Explosion. It Dismisses South Korean Charges Against North Side as Groundless," said:

Publishing a commentator's article, NODONG SINMUN on October 18 refuted the charges of the South Korean authorities that the explosion in Rangoon was "a work of the North side of Korea."

The commentator's article declared that terrorism and assassination have nothing to do with the North side and all the abuses heaped by the South Korean authorities on the North side are groundless and it is preposterous for the South Korean authorities to produce so-called "evidences" and connect them with the North side of Korea in a far-fetched manner.

It said that the South Korean authorities are trying to use the explosion for inciting North-South confrontation, diverting the resentment and resistance of the South Korean people elsewhere and justifying their rule.

Reporting the commentator's article of NODONG SINMUN October 18, the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY October 18 said: The commentator's article of NODONG SINMUN of Korea October 18 declared that the explosion in Rangoon was a work of Chon Tu-hwan.

The news agency further said: The commentator's article stated that the row of anti-communist confrontation on the part of the Chon Tu-hwan group is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists behind the scene. We are vigilantly watching them leading the situation on the Korean peninsula to the brink of war, declared the article.

The commentator's article of NODONG SINMUN October 18 was also reported by Radio Beijing on October 19.

KIM TAE-CHUNG DENOUNCES U.S. SUPPORT FOR SOUTH

SK140607 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] The September issue of the monthly magazine SHAKAITO, a JSP organ, carried the following remarks by Mr Kim Tae-chung in the United States:

Our greatest concern is to make efforts, with the suffering people in South Korea, to restore human rights and democracy. Also, the most important thing is to correct the wrong U.S. policy. It is wrong to support dictatorship on the pretext of security. The South Korean masses will rise even though they are trampled on hard, like weeds on the roadside, but they are still unable to realize their objectives because of U.S. support to the dictatorial regime. The Japanese Government is also cooperating in such support. As long as a dictatorial regime persists in South Korea, tension will exist. I am not asking the United States or Japan to interfere in internal affairs. While our South Korean people are striving for the restoration of democracy and human rights, the Japanese and U.S. Governments are supporting the dictatorial regime. They are providing the dictator with strength, money, and arms, on the pretext of security. The conscientious people of the United States and Japan should not remain silent at the situation in South Korea.

SOUTH KOREAN PROSECUTORS' RESIGNATION REPORTED

SK150829 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0815 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- Prosecutors of the puppet High Prosecutor's Office of South Korea recently gendered resignations, embarrassing the fascist clique, according to a newspaper of overseas Koreans.

Among these prosecutors are Yun Chong-su and Kim Ki-hyon of the puppet Seoul High Prosecutor's Office, Pak Tae-un and Kim Tu-su of the puppet Taegu High Prosecutor's Office and Kim Un-tae of the puppet Kwangju High Prosecutor's Office.

Outwardly they resigned for the reason of personal conditions, but South Korean informed sources said the real reason is the irregularities of the prosecution authorities which have turned into a main-servant of the Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorial "regime."

This shows that a tendency not to share the destiny with the Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors is growing stronger even among the officials of the fascist ruling machines.

SOUTH KOREAN BANKING SCANDALS REPORTEDSK1715⁷⁵ Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 17 (KCNA) -- Financial scandals were recently brought to light one after another in South Korea to fully reveal the deceptive nature of the military fascist clique's cry about "expulsion of corruption psychosis" and "liquidation of corruption and irregularities" and the whole picture of the ailing and corrupt South Korean society. One more scandal, called the "Myongsong Group" scandal, similar to last year's large-scale "loan scandal" in which the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and relatives of his wife were involved was disclosed in August in South Korea.

In the new scandal the chairman of the "Myongsong Group" and the former puppet minister of transport, the former national land planning director of the puppet Ministry of Construction, the former mayor of Sokcho and other ranking officials of the puppet government and local government organs in collusion with each other misappropriated a large amount of money. In this scandal Yi Kyu-tong, the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's father-in-law, played a big role behind the scene to fully show the despicable nature of the traitor as the ringleader of corruption and irregularities.

The puppets engrossed in swindle and imposture let the chairman of the "Myongsong Group" omit and deal income by a camouflaged way to misappropriate more than 10,000 million won to be paid as taxes and savings of bond dealers to the tune of over 100,000 million won.

Before public censure of this scandal subsided in South Korea, it was revealed that officials of the Chohung Bank under the patronage of the puppet clique issued bills at random to swindle more than 167,000 million won. Earlier, a representative of a trading company made his getaway after misappropriating over 5,000 million won of bank money and bond funds debentures.

In South Korea swindles by random issue of dishonest bills are rampant these days and minor enterprise banks and "new village safes" misappropriated savings in different parts including Seoul and Pusan. Financial scandals endless in South Korea are without exception connected with the backstage manipulation and direct involvement of the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique; they are anti-popular crimes encouraged by this clique's corruption and irregularities. Unending scandals have plunged the South Korean banking business into a great confusion and paralysed its function.

S. KOREA'S FIRING AT JAPANESE FISHING BOAT NOTED

SK191102 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] According to foreign news reports from Tokyo, on 17 October an incident took place in international waters. On this day, the South Korean puppets fired at a Japanese civilian fishing boat which was operating in international waters off Tsushima, Japan.

The South Korean puppet patrol boat fired at the Kikuyoshi Maru, a small Japanese fishing boat with only one man aboard. Then it is reported that the puppets staged a commotion of sending three puppet military officers aboard the ship and searching it.

It is reported that the Japanese side is protesting against the South Korean puppets in this connection. The puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, which, frightened and terrified in the wake of the bombing incident in Rangoon, has been running wild with anticomunist, anti-republic slanderous maneuvers, is bringing ridicule upon itself at home and abroad by even randomly firing at and searching a fishing boat which was routinely operating in international waters.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES JAPAN'S 'REINVASION' SCHEME

SK200002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2230 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 19 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in an article titled "Samurais Obsessed With Wild Ambition for Reinvasion" says the Japanese reactionaries' scheme to reinvoke and dominate our country by actively joining in the U.S. imperialists' Korean strategy is a foolish dream and a criminal act leading Japan to destruction. The author of the article says:

The director of the Japanese military magazine MILITARY STUDY in the September issue of the magazine let loose a string of belligerent rubbish. He blared that since South Korea is a "breakwater" for Japan from a strategical point of view and Japan and South Korea "share the same destiny" they should conclude a "mutual security treaty" and in case of war on the Korean peninsula Japan cannot but be automatically involved in it.

He is an "influential mouthpiece" of the bosses of the Japanese military clique widely known in Japan. His outburst well shows how frantically the Japanese reactionaries are trying to carry into practice the long-cherished scheme for reinvasion of our country.

The present Japanese ruling quarters who take our country as the first target of their overseas aggression are turning South Korea into their economic colony, an appendage to Japanese economy through the intensified economic aggression, above all.

The Japanese militarists' "aid" to and "economic cooperation" with the South Korean puppets today are nothing but a means of seizing the arteries of the South Korean economy. Their military aggression on South Korea is also being stepped up.

The bosses of the Japanese military clique and officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" threw off even the mask they had worn under the guise of "goodwill visit" and are visiting South Korea as if they were returning home, openly talking about "inspection of military setups", "inspection of training" and "defence studies."

Saying that "it is legally possible to hold joint exercises with South Korea," the Japanese reactionaries are trying to stage joint military exercises of the "Self-Defence Forces" and the puppet army in full-dress scale.

While watching for a chance to stage a comeback to Korea, they are letting the "Self-Defence Forces" stage cold-endurance exercise, mountain-crossing exercise and landing exercise for a Korean war in Hokkaido whose climatic and geographical conditions are similar to those of our country. They are teaching men of the "Self-Defence Forces" even Korean language and geography and making them study "war experience" in Korea.

All the more grave here is the fact that they included the Korean Strait in the targets of straits blockade and declared the territorial waters of our country and the continental shelves in the South Sea of Korea a strategic operation zone of the "Self-Defence Forces", blabbing that they would exercise "the right to self-defence" in this region.

At present they deployed in the ground and seas of western Japan adjacent to our country vast "Self-Defence Forces" including the 13th Division with a duty to participate in the Korean front in case of emergency, and are perpetrating combat exercises briskly simulating a Korean war. All facts clearly show that the Japanese militarists' scheme to stage a comeback to Korea has reached an extremely reckless stage.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES JAPAN'S SDF BUDGET DRAFT

SK181034 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that the Cabinet Standing Committee of the House of Representatives of Japan recently passed a "bill on defence" envisaging the numerical increase of the "Self-Defence Forces."

The author of the commentary says: This shows that the Japanese reactionaries try to further step up the arms buildup for overseas aggression. Although the Japanese reactionary ruling circles put the label of "defence" on the "bill", it is, to all intents and purposes, a "bill for aggression." The "bill" will shortly be submitted to the plenary meeting of the House of Representatives. When it is passed, the Japanese reactionaries will beef up the "Self-defence Forces" at will without any restriction. This means that the Japanese militarists will start preparations for full-scale overseas aggression.

The Japanese reactionaries' arms buildup is being stepped up more rapidly in accordance with the demand of the Asian strategy of the U.S. imperialists. In compliance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists, the Japanese reactionaries are following the line of building Japan into a "military power", dreaming of reinvading the Asian and Pacific region. It proceeds from this vicious aim that they, crying about "common destiny", are zealously working for "joint operation" with the U.S. forces and for the formation of a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and clamouring about "blockade of straits," "conversion of Japan into an unsinkable aircraft carrier" and "defence of sea routes up to 1,000 miles from Japanese shores."

The reckless arms buildup of the Japanese reactionaries is a criminal act gravely endangering peace and security in Asia and the world. As shown by the history of the disgraceful defeat of Japanese imperialism, the expansionist policy will only precipitate their destruction.

OPINION POLL ON NAKASONE'S WANING POPULARITY CITED

SK200430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0356 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 20 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today in a commentary titled "Due Appraisal of Militarist Lunatic" says that the "popularity" of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone has fallen to the ground. The author of the commentary says:

A recent opinion poll in Japan showed that the Japanese public circles' support to Nakasone hit its "bottom." This is a logical result of his reactionary and militarist home and foreign policies that Nakasone is rejected by the Japanese public circles.

From the first moment of his assumption of office Nakasone who emerged as a war servant of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries has advocated a militarist line going against the interests and demand of the Japanese people. He is a U.S. follower offering the Japanese islands lock, stock and barrel to the U.S. imperialists for the execution of their war strategy and pushing the war chariot called U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance.

It is not without reason that the Japanese public circles branded Nakasone long ago as a "hardliner of the hardliners" and the U.S. authorities called him a man to their liking.

The Japanese people call for peace, not war, for social progress, not militarisation of the country and for an independent policy, not U.S.-toeing line. the policies pursued by Nakasone in the past nearly one year since his assumption of office are contradictory to this demand of the Japanese people. A Japanese politician once asked Nakasone where he is leading Japan.

The fall of Nakasone's "popularity" is a result of his crimes. If Nakasone refuses to free himself from the orbit of the militarist line and U.S.-toeing policy, he will be hit harder by the Japanese people before anyone else.

ARMY POLITICAL WORKERS' GROUP VISITS FROM PRC

Arrival 14 Oct

SK142259 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 14 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- A political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Weihan, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, arrived in Pyongyang on October 14 by train.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Lt. General Yun Chi-ho, Major General O Kyon-hun and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials.

Defense Ministry Reception

SK150427 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 15 (KCNA) -- The Ministry of People's Armed Forces gave a reception on October 14 for the political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Weihan, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present at the reception were Comrade Paek Hak-nim and generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Addressing the reception first, Lieutenant General Yun Chi-ho said that the traditional Korea-China friendship was brought to a new height through the visit to China by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the visit to our country by respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year.

In particular, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's visit to China in June last was a historic event which laid a new milestone in carrying forward and developing the traditional friendship between the parties, peoples and armies of the two countries generation after generation, he stressed.

He declared that our people and the officers and men of the People's Army under the wise leadership of the glorious party centre would defend the Korea-China friendship eternally and always march forward joining hands with the fraternal Chinese people, no matter what trial may crop up in the future.

He wished the fraternal Chinese people and the officers and men of the People's Liberation Army greater success in the future struggle for building China into a highly civilized socialist power, restoring Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country.

Head of the delegation Gan Weihan in his speech said: Today the Korean People's Army has grown into a modern army with high political awareness and strong combat capacity. We sincerely rejoice at all the successes of the fraternal Korean people and People's Army and wish them new, still greater victory in the future.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song enjoys the broad sympathy and support of the entire Korean people and the world people as it clarified a correct way for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he stated.

As in the past, so in the future, too, the Chinese people and People's Liberation Army will resolutely support the Korean people till final victory in the struggle against imperialist aggression and interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he stressed.

He noted that in the protracted struggle against the common enemy the peoples of our two countries forged unbreakable militant friendship and have consolidated and developed it, supporting and learning from each other and advancing together in the socialist revolution and construction. The mutual visits of the leaders of our two parties and two countries in recent years, he said, have brought this great friendship to a new stage.

The purpose of the current visit of the political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army to Korea, a country of heroes, is to deepen mutual understanding between the armies and army political workers of the two countries and strengthen friendship between comrades-in-arms, he declared.

The attendants of the reception raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

Meeting With O Chin-u

SK161047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 16 (KCNA) -- Comrade O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, on October 15 met and had a friendly talk with the political workers delegation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army headed by Gan Weihan, member of the Central Advisory Commission of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Commission for Discipline Inspection of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and first deputy director of the General Political Department of the CPLA, when it paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were Lt. General Yun Chi-ho and Major General O Kyong-hun of the Korean People's Army and Chinese Ambassador to our country Zong Kewen.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON PRC SCHOOL DELEGATION

Meeting With Kim Yong-nam

SK180915 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on October 17 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School of China headed by its director Zhang Jianhua.

Present on the occasion were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to our country.

PRC Ambassador's Reception

SK180922 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang October 18 (KCNA) -- Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen hosted a reception at the embassy on October 17 upon the conclusion of the Korea visit of the delegation of the Jilin Yuwen Middle School of China headed by its director Zhang Jianhua. Invited to the reception were Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association; Kim Chae-suk, vice minister of foreign affairs; Yi Tae-kyun, vice-chairman of the Education Commission; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned.

Head of the delegation Zhang Jianhua spoke at the reception. Noting that the three principles and five-point policy for national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song are the most fair and aboveboard ones according with the basic interests and desire of the Korean people, he declared; we resolutely support the Korean people's just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Sino-Korean friendship, he said, was personally initiated and nursed by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai in their lifetime together with Comrade President Kim Il-song and sealed with blood in the struggle against common enemies. No force can break this.

We will better build the Jilin Yuwen Middle School as the school of Sino-Korean friendship in accordance with the line advanced at the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China and under the warm care of President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people and a close friend of the Chinese people, and bend all efforts for the work of training reserves defending Sino-Korean friendship.

O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association, spoke next. He said: We will make every effort to defend and bring into bloom from generation to generation the indestructible friendship between the peoples of Korea and China which has greeted a great heyday thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping.

He sincerely wished the fraternal Chinese people greater successes in victoriously realising the program of building the socialist modernization and accomplishing the sacred cause of the reunification of the country under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China and the Jilin Yuwen Middle School new success in its work of educating the younger generation with high morality, good knowledge and strong physique.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

PRC RENAMES FACTORY, TOWNSHIP NEAR DPRK BORDER

SK151708 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1345 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Beijing October 13 (KCNA) -- The Dandong pen factory and Donggou County's Giyang township in Dandong [have been] renamed respectively China-Korea Friendship Dandong pen factory and China-Korea Friendship Giyang township, Donggou County, under the decision of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government of China, according to a XINHUA report.

The renaming ceremony took place on October 12, which was attended by more than 1,000 people of broad segments in Dandong, a border city. Attending the ceremony were Zhang Zhiyuan, vice-governor of Liaoning Province, and Zheng Ping, deputy secretary of the Dandong City Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of Dandong, leading officials of Liaoning Province, Dandong, Donggou County and the renamed units.

The North Pyongan provincial friendship delegation headed by Paek Man-su, vice-chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and the Sinuiju City friendship delegation headed by Pak Yon-pok, chairman of the Sinuiju City People's Committee, visiting Liaoning Province were present on invitation. The renaming ceremony was addressed by the mayor of Dandong and the chairman of the Sinuiju City People's Committee.

MEETING HELD ON ANNIVERSARY OF 1979 RIOTS

SK190320 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] A Pyongyang report meeting was held at the Moranbong theater on the afternoon of 18 October on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the October resistance of the South Korean youths, students, and people for democracy.

Placed on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Seen at the meeting hall were slogans reading: "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Participating in the report meeting were Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the DFRP, Yom Tae-chun, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the DFRP, Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the CPRP, deans of various universities in the city, functionaries concerned, workers of all walks of life; and youths and students.

The report meeting began with the playing of the national anthem. Yom Tae-chun, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the DFRP, made a commemorative report.

The reporter said: Today, we significantly greet the fourth anniversary of the October resistance of the South Korean people for democracy, under circumstances in which the workers are creating new miracles and renovation on the fronts of socialist construction, upholding the grand program unfolded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic 6th WPK Congress and the militant tasks set forth by him at the banquet to celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and in which the South Korean people and overseas compatriots are strenuously waging the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization.

He stressed: The October resistance for democracy was the eruption of the pent-up grudges and resentment of the popular masses who had suffered from oppression under the colonial, fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and it was a popular antifascist, democratic, and nation-saving resistance for new democratic politics and life.

He noted: With the support of the U.S. imperialists, the South Korean puppets set in motion evil fascist laws and emergency measures, which were unprecedented in the history of the world's legislation; arrested, jailed, and killed countless patriots and innocent people by successively fabricating the democratic figure Kim Tae-chung kidnapping case, the People's Revolutionary Party case, the case of the League of Democratic Youths and Students; gagged the mass media and converted campuses into stages for intelligence agents; attacked the building of the opposition party under the pretext that the party protected the just struggle of workers; and forcibly ousted the president of the opposition party from the National Assembly.

Noting that these incidents caused by the fascist Yusin system aroused the South Korean youths, students, and people to the antifascist struggle for democratization, he continued: With the antigovernment struggle of about 5,000 Pusan University students on 16 October in 1979 as an incentive, youths, students, workers, and citizens of all walks of life in Pusan turned out to the streets in resistance and attacked and destroyed puppet administration organs, police stations and boxes, and government-patronized organs, breaking through tyrannical suppression by oppressors, shouting slogans: "Away with the dictatorial regime!" "Abrogate the Yusin Constitution," and "Bridge the gap between the rich and the poor!" The flames of this fierce struggle rapidly spread to the whole area of South Korea, including Masan, Seoul, Kwangju, Taegu, Chonju, Chongju, and Ulsan, joining hundreds of thousands of youths, students, and people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The valiant struggle of the people, which has been strenuously waged at various places of South Korea, including Pusan, Masan, Seoul, and Kwangju, since last October, ruined the notorious traitor and the ringleader of the Yusin dictatorship and gave stern warnings to his remnants. The October resistance for democracy dealt a heavy blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and opened a new chapter in the South Korean people's anti-imperialist and antifascist struggle for democratization.

The October resistance for democracy also greatly encouraged the struggle of the youths, students, and people of many countries in the world who were fighting against the imperialist aggressors and the reactionaries at home and for national sovereignty and democracy.

The October resistance for democracy was genuinely a great heroic event through which the South Korean youths, students, and people displayed their patriotic mettle and invincible fighting spirit and it was an event which opened a new turn in the struggle against the outside aggressors and the fascist dictatorship and for national sovereignty and democracy.

The reporter said: In the name of the people in the northern half of the republic, I pay tribute with reverence to the patriotic fighters who devoted their precious lives in the streets of resistance in the days of uprising and express deep respect to their bereaved families and all the fighters who participated in the resistance.

He said: The October Resistance for democracy taught the serious lessons that, to win their struggle, the South Korean youths, students, and people should closely combine the antifascist resistance for democracy with the anti-U.S. struggle and direct the spearhead of the struggle at the U.S. imperialists and that a broad range of working masses, including workers and peasants, can attain victory only when they fight with an organized strength by firmly uniting with each other until they eradicate the U.S. imperialist' colonial rule.

The reporter continued: Since the October resistance for democracy, the U.S. imperialists have thwarted with bayonets the aspirations of the popular masses for democracy in South Korea and the country's peaceful reunification and have more viciously intensified their colonial policy of enslavement and their maneuvers for division.

The reporter noted: Having cooked up the most heinous military, fascist regime by putting forth traitor Chon Tu-hwan when the October resistance for democracy caused a crisis of overall collapse in their colonial ruling system, the U.S. imperialists perpetrated the never-to-be-condoned crime of supporting the Kwangju massacre with armed forces and of manipulating the atrocities behind the scenes. After the Kwangju incident, the U.S. imperialists established an unprecedented military, fascist, tyrannical system and reduced all of South Korea to a huge colonial, military prison in order to achieve their colonial policy of enslavement and their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas.

He said: The maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to perpetuate the division of Korea were also clearly exposed through the holding of the Seoul IPU conference. Through the Seoul IPU meeting, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique tried to camouflage South Korea, their complete colony, as an independent state and to legalize the division of Korea at the international arena.

As a result of the boycott of the conference by the socialist and many Third World countries and countless parties and organizations of capitalist countries, the Seoul conference marked the most disgraceful page in the nearly 100-year history of the IPU conference. This meant that the political intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to take advantage of the international meeting for their maneuvers to **fabricate** two Koreas was frustrated.

The reporter continued: The Chon Tu-hwan ring has kicked up wholesale frantic anti-communist and anti-republic rackets in South Korea, arbitrarily linking the Burma bombing to us and **clamoring** about our instigation, conspiracy, and work. It also issued an emergency alert order to the puppet South Korean Army and police and put them into a complete combat posture. Waging a large-scale war drill called the "Ssangyong-83" the Chon Tu-hwan ring is raising a din to attack us by mobilizing even reserve forces. The ring is also perpetrating armed provocations very day on the Military Demarcation Line.

With the bombing as an occasion, the U.S. imperialists, together with the South Korean puppets, put the U.S. imperialists aggressors occupying South Korea into an emergency alert posture, placed the nuclear aircraft carrier Carl Vinson, which had crawled into the Pusan port, in standby status, and even committed an espionage act of infiltrating an SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane into the airspace above the waters off Chongjin.

The reporter noted: Because of such maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique, a dangerous touch-and-go situation in which war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

The reporter said: With the support of the U.S. imperialism, the South Korean puppet clique is extremely straining the situation in our country, is increasing the danger of war, and is frenziedly kicking up the rackets of anticomunist confrontation. This is a deliberate **and** premeditated antinational and criminal act of intrigue to prevent the crisis, further aggravating with the bombing as an occasion, in the colonial, fascist rule, to calm the chaos and crises prevalent in South Korea, and divert public opinion at home and abroad **elsewhere**.

He said: Whenever incidents have taken place and have caused chaos and crises in South Korea, the South Korean puppets have tried to shift responsibility onto us in order to extricate themselves from the predicaments. This is their hackneyed method.

The reporter noted: In the heroic Kwanju popular uprising, too, the Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the atrocity of massacring fellow countrymen, abusing us. When it committed the bestial suppression of those involved in the arsons at the U.S. cultural centers in Kwangju and Pusan, the ring groundlessly linked the arsons to us. The ring also tried to arbitrarily shift responsibility for the so-called attempt to assassinate Chon Tu-hwan in Canada last year onto us. Even in connection with the recent South Korean passenger plane incident, the ring raised a row of slandering us who had nothing to do with the incident.

He emphasized: With no intrigue can the wretches escape their ruinous crises. The more the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique frantically runs wild, the more it will suffer from rejection and curse from peoples at home and abroad, thus **resulting** in precipitating its ruin.

The reporter said: The South Korean puppets should look straight at reality, act with discretion, and stop at once the preposterous intrigues of anticomunism and rackets of confrontation which they are kicking up while freely provoking us on groundless charges.

He stressed: If they dare to lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to an irredeemable phase by persisting in anticomunist rackets of confrontation with a preposterous pretext, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets will be held totally responsible for all consequences arising therefrom.

He said: In the name of the Korean people, I sternly denounce the U.S. imperialists for having occupied with armed forces the southern half of our fatherland and for driving the puppets to the road against us, clinging to the policy of colonialism, fascism, and division, and also denounce the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique for, as the dual stooge of the United States and Japan, getting overheated in anticomunist confrontation and war commotions and running wild in fascist suppression while engaged in treacherous and nation-selling acts.

The reporter said: Through their practical experience since the October resistance for democracy, the South Korean people have deeply realized that, as long as they do not extricate themselves from the U.S. imperialists' colonial domination and subordination, they can neither achieve national sovereignty, the democratization of society, and the country's reunification nor free themselves from today's misery and disaster, thereby valiantly turning out to the anti-U.S. struggle.

The reporter noted: On 22 September, patriotic South Korean people waged the courageous struggle of bombing the American Cultural Center in Taegu. In the wake of this, countless students of Yonsei University, Hanguk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul National University, Sogang University, Sunggmyong Women's University, and Tongdok Women's University unanimously turned out again to the street of resistance.

He said: I send warm fraternal support and encouragement to the South Korean youths, students, and people who are valiantly struggling for independence, democracy, and reunification, upholding the anti-U.S. banner of national salvation.

The reporter said: To realize at an early date the lofty aspirations of the fighters of the October resistance who rose up 4 years ago, demanding a new politics and life in the street of resistance, and end should be put to the U.S. colonial policy of enslavement and their maneuvers to divide the nation and the society of South Korea should be made independent and democratic.

He further said: The people of all walks of life, including workers and peasants, in South Korea should valiantly wage various types of anti-U.S. struggle everywhere against the U.S. imperialist aggressors who try to keep South Korea under their domination and subjugation.

He continued: The South Korean people should never tolerate the U.S. imperialists' policy of turning South Korea into a military base or their maneuvers to build up arms. In particular, they should energetically stage the antiwar and antinuclear struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' insidious plot to provoke a nuclear war and resolutely smash the maneuvers to fabricate the triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The reporter said: The U.S. imperialists should renounce their colonial policy of enslavement toward South Korea and war maneuvers and withdraw from South Korea, taking all lethal equipment, including their aggressive troops and nuclear weapons. The Japanese reactionaries should give up their foolish delusion of realizing their old dream for the Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere.

The reporter said: Preventing national division and reunifying the fatherland are the most urgent and lofty tasks assigned to the Korean people. The reporter stressed: To expedite the country's independent and peaceful reunification -- the supreme aspiration of the nation -- the compatriots in the North, the South, and abroad should unanimously turn out to the struggle to found the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo -- one Korea in a reunified confederal state -- by firmly uniting under the banner of reunification and national salvation, transcending differences in ideologies, thoughts, and systems.

The reporter emphasized: By more firmly preparing themselves to be chuché-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center and by powerfully staging the struggle to create the speed of the 80's, the workers should display new exploits in the struggle to achieve ahead of schedule the second 7-year plan and the grand 10 major prospective goals for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

He said in conclusion: Let all of us energetically fight for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, the complete victory of socialism, and the ultimate perfection of the chuché cause, firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party.

CHONG CHUN-KI REPORTS ON DCRK TO 8 OCT MEETING

SK091338 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Report by Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council, at the Pyongyang report meeting marking the third anniversary of Kim Il-song's proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK] at the 8 February Cultural Hall on 8 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades: Today, we are meaningfully celebrating the 3d anniversary of the great leader's proposal for the DCRK under the solemn circumstances in which all workers are vigorously waging the struggle to create the "speed of the 1980's" on all fronts of socialist construction, upholding the grand program put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth WPK Congress and the militant tasks put forward by him in his speech at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, and in which the South Korean people and compatriots overseas are strenuously waging the anti-U.S., proindependence struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Sixth WPK Congress, which was held amid the great expectations and interest of all Korean people and the world's revolutionary peoples, was the congress of glory which recorded the most brilliant chapter in our people's history of struggle for the nation's eternal prosperity and the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

At this historic congress, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song generally elucidated the brilliant program for struggle for culminating to the end the revolutionary cause of chuché and the grand militant program. In particular, by defining the cause of achieving the fatherland's reunification as the most important duty assigned to our party and people, he put forth a new proposal for reunifying the fatherland through founding a confederal state on the basis of the three points for the fatherland's reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught as follows: Our party admits that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify independently and peacefully the fatherland on the principle of the great unity is that the North and the South should collaborate with each other to found a confederal state leaving intact the ideologies and systems of both sides.

The proposal for founding the DCRK put forth by the great leader is an epoch-making, nation-saving measure which was set forth by him on the basis of profoundly summing up our people's historic struggle for the fatherland's reunification and of generally analyzing our country's objective reality.

Putting forth the new proposal for reunifying the country by founding a confederal state through the collaboration between the North and the South, the great leader generally elucidated all questions related to the issue of founding a reunified state, such as the characteristics of the confederal state, a method to found it, its function and duty, and the principle of its activities.

The respected and beloved leader has elucidated: In a confederal and reunified state, the North and the South will form a supreme national confederal congress with the same number of representatives from the North and the South and an adequate number of representatives from the compatriots overseas. The congress will organize a standing committee of the confederation. Then, the reunified government will guide the local governments in the North and the South, will discuss and decide on common problems related to the general interest of the country and the people, will push ahead with the works for a unified development of the country and the people, and will realize the unity and collaboration between the North and the South in all sectors.

He has taught: The local governments in the North and the South will enforce the local autonomy under the guidance of the confederal government. Within the scope of meeting the basic interest and request of the entire nation, the local government will conduct independent politics. And, local government should make efforts to bridge the gap between the North and the South in all sectors and to achieve the uniformed development of the country and the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted everything to the cause of national reunification, cherishing the ardent desire of the nation for national reunification, again referred to the correctness and fairness of the proposal for the founding of the DCRK in his speech at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic, arranged not long ago. In his speech at the banquet the great leader put forward a new proposal that the supreme national confederal assembly, the unified government of the confederal state, and the confederal standing committee, its permanent body, elect their respective co-chairmen from the North and South, who will in turn run the unified government.

This new proposal put forward by the great leader not only more firmly guarantees the fairness and justice of the reunification policy through the founding of the unified state, leaving the existing ideologies and systems of the North and South as they are, but also constitutes a most realistic measure which makes it possible to run the unified state in a democratic way on the condition that the North and the South have different ideologies and systems, various classes and segments, political parties, and public organizations.

Clarifying the just and reasonable reunification policy, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the 10-point political program that the confederal government should pursue.

The 10-point political program of the DCRK extensively and clearly elucidates not only the problems of adhering to independence in all state activities, of enforcing democracy throughout the country, of ensuring the uniform progress of the nation and of enforcing a neutral and peace-loving foreign policy but also the path along which our nation should advance after reunification and the principles of the activities of the confederal state.

The proposal for founding the DCRK put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most realistic and reasonable program for national reunification which has embodied the immortal chuche idea and which has extensively reflected the three principles of national reunification and the specific conditions confronting our country. The proposal for founding the DCRK is first of all a realistic one reflecting the specific situation of our country.

Different systems and ideas have existed for over 40 years in the North and the South. Under such conditions, the most realistic way for reunifying the fatherland peacefully is for the North and the South to unite and establish a unified state, leaving the existing systems as they are. There is no way other than this.

The proposal for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader is a fair, just one for reunification, which will equally assign authority and duty both to the North and to the South in dealing with all questions, such as the structure and organization of a confederal government, the position of the reunified and local governments, and the nature and role of the confederal state, which will not allow one side to force its intent on the other, and which will fully demonstrate democracy in running state affairs by assuring that the reunified government will not give privilege to one side by sacrificing the interests of the other.

The proposal for founding the DCRK envisages that, considering that a reunified government will be established with differing systems of the North and South and the situation of our country surrounded by big powers, this government will seek an independent, neutral line for developing friendly relations with all foreign and neighboring countries based on the principle of independence, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, of equality, and reciprocity -- a principle that this government will not join any political and military alliance or bloc, that it will not become the satellite of any other country, and that it will not oppose other countries by siding with any specific country.

The proposal for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader by materializing the immortal chuche idea is a unique one with which divided countries can solve the question of the country's reunification without deviation. By setting forth the proposal for founding the DCRK, the great leader has invented for the first time in history a new idea on a confederal government that will be established based on two systems in a homogeneous people, thus greatly contributing to developing the idea and theory on building a country.

The North and South of our country are a single, inseparable national territory that is closely linked together, and our people are a homogenous one that has inherited a single blood lineage in a long history of 5,000 years.

The proposal for founding the DCRK is a great, patriotic charter that has been developed based on the national homogeneity that has developed for a long time from the desire of all the Korean people and with the national idea as a central figure and is a common national milestone that can help achieve the fatherland's reunification under the circumstances of differences in ideologies and systems.

The proposal for founding the DCRK set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the 10-point administrative policy of a confederal state are, indeed, of great significance in the history of the struggle of our people to achieve the fatherland's reunification. The proposal for founding the DCRK and its 10-point administrative policy have opened a new phase in overcoming difficulties on the road of reunification, in achieving the cause of reunification, and in pioneering the future destiny of the fatherland.

The proposal for establishing a confederal state, which has illuminated the road of the fatherland's reunification and which has produced the future image of a reunified state, has helped the South Korean people and overseas compatriots view the bright future of a reunified fatherland and has become a banner more vigorously encouraging them to achieve the sacred cause for the fatherland's reunification.

The proposal for founding the DCRK has dealt great blows to the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch that has attempted to hinder the reunification of Korea and to divide our people forever. When the new proposal for the fatherland's reunification and the 10-point administrative policy of a reunified state were set forth, the falsehood of the theory on the threat of southward invasion and of the theory on reunification through communization clamorously advocated by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges were fully exposed to the world, and the rascals were further isolated and rejected by all the Korean people and the people of the world.

The proposal for founding the DCRK has been of great significance in creating a favorable international circumstance to further expedite our people's cause for the fatherland's reunification. By once again clearly showing the stand of our party and the government of the republic for the cause of the fatherland's reunification, the new reunification proposal and the 10-point administrative policy have further isolated the splittists at home and abroad from the international community, because they have opposed the reunification of our country and have helped increase among the people of the world those who support and sympathize with our cause.

The proposal for founding the DCRK, which has great significance and invincible vitality, is a great program for reunification which could only be set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the sun of the people, who has devoted his life to the cause for the freedom and happiness of the people and who has assiduously worked to provide all the people with a reunified fatherland at the earliest possible date.

Indeed, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the patriot of the century, the sun of our people, and the symbol of the fatherland's reunification, who, by setting forth a most correct line and policy for the fatherland's reunification, has created the history of reunification and national salvation with outstanding and tested leadership.

Availing myself of this significant occasion of commemorating the third anniversary of the issuance of the proposal for founding the DCRK, I respectfully extend supreme honor and the warmest thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the patriot of the century, a legendary hero, and the sun of the people, who, by brightly illuminating the future path of the fatherland's reunification, has wisely led our people along the single road of victory and glory.

Comrades, 3 years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the proposal for founding the DCRK. During this period, our party and the government of the republic have made every sincere effort to implement this proposal and have advanced various proposals to implement it. Shortly after the setting forth of this reunification proposal, we advanced a proposal for a national joint consultative body, such as the preparatory committee for founding the DCRK encompassing figures from various overseas parties, factions, and social circles. To achieve this end, we steadily maintained contacts and conducted dialogues with figures from various overseas social circles. Last year we proposed to convene a joint 100-man meeting of renowned politicians. In a joint statement issued by various parties and social organizations in the northern half of the republic on 18 January this year, we advanced an important proposal for convening a joint meeting of various parties and social organizations of the North and South to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces -- a prerequisite to the fatherland's reunification.

At the same time, we have advanced proposals on many occasions for holding talks between Korea and the United States to expedite the country's reunification by solving the question of replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

By regarding the work of fabricating two Koreas as a basic strategy in their policy for Korea, however, the U.S. imperialists have perversely maneuvered to implement this strategy. No sooner had our new reunification proposal been advanced than the U.S. imperialists summoned traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the White House, cancelled the perfunctory plan for the withdrawal of troops, and instigated the South Korean puppets to maneuver to fabricate two Koreas.

While criticizing the proposal for founding the DCRK, the South Korean puppets, the executors of colonial rule for the U.S. imperialists, have advanced a sham reunification proposal and have conspiratorially maneuvered to deceived public opinion at home and abroad. The proposal on national reconciliation and democratic reunification being advocated by the South Korean puppets is a script not for the country's reunification but for fabricating two Koreas to perpetuate division. The rascals' splitist stand has been more clearly revealed in questions concerning the signing of an agreement on the basic relations between the North and South. The aim of the proposal of the South Korean puppets for signing an agreement on the basic relations between the North and South is to convert relations between them into relations between two countries by fixing the present state of national division by law and by turning the present Military Demarcation Line into a national boundary.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean ruling bunch are maneuvering in various ways to legalize the division of advocating the threadbare plan on simultaneous admission to the United Nations and the theory on cross recognition, the U.S. imperialists have positively mobilized their allies and followers to implement this plan and theory. By becoming the assault unit of the U.S. imperialists in their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas, the South Korean puppets are hell-bent on mendicant and bribery diplomacy.

Seoul's hosting of the IPU meeting, which is unprecedently abnormal in the history of the IPU, by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets despite the strong objections and rejection from many countries and social circles in the world is part of the criminal maneuvers to accelerate the intrigue for fabricating two Koreas by shrouding South Korea, a colony of the U.S. imperialists, with the veil of an independent country.

It is very natural for many member countries in the world, which respect friendship, peace, human rights, and democracy, to resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet for using an international conference for an impure political aim and to refuse to participate in the 70th IPU meeting. This clearly proves that, no matter what cunning tricks or intrigues the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets may use, they will be unable to hinder the reunification of Korea -- the desire of our people -- or to achieve their criminal goal for fabricating two Koreas.

The criminal maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists to hinder the reunification of our country and to fabricate two Koreas have been more clearly revealed in their policy for suppressing patriotic, democratic forces in South Korea in a fascist manner. It was the U.S. imperialists who, following the October incident, had military hooligan Chon Tu-hwan suppress the spirit of peaceful reunification, which prevailed throughout South Korea, and cruelly suppress democratic forces, including Kim Tae-chung, and reunification forces in a fascist manner. It was the U.S. imperialists who commanded behind the scenes the vast massacre operations against the Kwangju citizens, who demanded democracy and the country's reunification.

While perversely seeking a two Koreas policy to divide our country forever, the U.S. imperialists have clung to the policy of strength, which is not compatible with peace in Korea and peaceful reunification.

Describing South Korea as the first frontline for U.S. strategy and as a test ground in confrontation with strength in the 1980's, the incumbent U.S. rulers have deployed U.S. forces and military hardware in South Korea on a large scale, ignoring the UN resolution and the demand of the people at home and abroad for withdrawing the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces from South Korea. Not satisfied with the deployment in South Korea of over 1,000 nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, they are trying to deploy neutron bombs, cruise missiles, and Pershing medium-range nuclear missiles, there to form an aggressive tripartite military alliance among the United States, Japan, and South Korea, and to use this alliance for their policies for Korea and Asia.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, a colonial stooge and toadyist, has laid grave obstacles to the future path of the independence and democratization of South Korean society and of the fatherland's reunification by begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and by leaving South Korea as a joint tactical operational base for the United States and Japan by pulling in the Japanese militarists. These maneuvers by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are heinous ones designed to hinder the reunification of our country with arms and to fabricate two Koreas.

The visit to South Korea by Reagan, the boss of the U.S. imperialists, which is set for November this year, is the ugly product of the rascals' aggressive policy for Korea. The plan for Reagan's visit to South Korea shows that, while regarding South Korea as an important military bridgehead in implementing their strategy for world conquest, the U.S. imperialists have massed their aggressive forces there, that they have strengthened the military occupation and colonial domination of South Korea by continuously using such brutal military fascists like traitor Chon Tu-hwan as their stooges, and that they are more frantically running amok to perpetuate the division of Korea.

On behalf of all the Korean people, I resolutely denounce the U.S. imperialists for perversely seeking two Koreas, in violation of the desire of our people for the fatherland's reunification, by occupying South Korea with arms and by continuously maintaining colonial rule there; and I denounce the Chon Tu-hwan ring for indulging in confrontation, division, fascism, and treacheries against the people.

The splittist line of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets and their maneuvers to fabricate two Koreas have been unanimously rejected by the progressive people of the world as well as by all the Korean people, who demand the reunification of Korea. In particular, this line has faced strong resistance from the South Korean people.

During the past period, the South Korean people, endlessly encouraged by the proposal for founding the DCRK, a new one for reunification, have steadily waged the sacred struggle to oppose the maneuvers of the splittists at home and abroad to fabricate two Koreas and to achieve independence, democracy, and reunification.

The South Korean people, who have come to firmly believe through their protracted experience in life and struggle that only by ending the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there and by achieving the democratization of the South Korean society can the independence, sovereignty, and reunification of the country be achieved, have vigorously staged an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, turning the spearhead of their struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors.

In particular, the South Korean people's anti-U.S. struggle for independence entered a new stage with the Kwangju popular uprising and the arson incident at the American Cultural Center in Pusan as the occasions. This struggle of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists has become a trend throughout South Korea.

Following the arson struggle at the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the cursed U.S. flag was burned. The U.S. imperialists' ruling organs located everywhere in South Korea were attacked in succession. With the bombing attack on the American Cultural Center in Taegu as an occasion, many universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University, are vigorously staging antigovernment and anti-U.S. demonstrations in opposition to the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan, their stooge.

All these struggles by people, youths, and students in South Korea are just and patriotic ones for national dignity and independence and are a righteous national salvation struggle to build an independent and democratic unified Korea devoid of foreign forces, fascism, treachery, and division.

In the name of all people of the northern half of the republic, I extend warm and fraternal support and encouragement to the just and patriotic struggle of youths, students, and people in South Korea for independence, democracy, and reunification under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence. Comrades, today our nation is faced with the important task of achieving the historic cause of national reunification. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Preventing the nation's permanent division and reunifying the fatherland is the most urgent, lofty, and supreme national task confronting our republic's government and all Korean people.

The reunification of our country should be achieved in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity which the North and the South jointly declared in the historic North-South joint statement, responding to the unanimous will and desire of all Korean people.

The most reasonable way to reunify the country in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity is to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK. Therefore, we should build an independent, rich, reunified Korea on the Korean peninsula by pooling all strength and by founding a confederal state.

To reunify the fatherland by founding the DCRK, first of all, the U.S. imperialists' military occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule should be liquidated and thus independence should be realized in South Korea. As long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces' occupation of South Korea and their colonial rule there continue, the South Korean people cannot regain their national dignity and independence nor can they expect the independent reunification of the country.

All Korean compatriots at home and abroad should rise up as one in the struggle to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from South Korea, to end their colonial rule, and to realize independence in South Korean society under the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists must immediately withdraw from South Korea, taking along their aggression forces and lethal weapons, including nuclear weapons.

To reunify the fatherland by realizing the proposal for founding the DCRK, the tense situation prevailing in our country today because of the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges should also be removed.

The U.S. authorities should come to the negotiating table with Korea at the earliest possible date, responding to our just proposal to open a dialogue between Korea and the United States and to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement. At the same time, they should withdraw the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea and renounce the maneuvers to fabricate the aggressive tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea.

The South Korean people should resolutely struggle against the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges and to make the Korean peninsula a non-nuclear zone of peace.

To reunify the fatherland by realizing the proposal for founding the DCRK, a practical condition for national reconciliation and unity should be arranged by renouncing the fascist policy of suppressing the people and the anticommunist rackets showing enmity toward the same nation in South Korea. As long as vicious murderer and traitor Chon Tu-hwan remains and the anticommunist and fascist policy continue in South Korea, national reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved and any affirmative measure for national reunification cannot be taken. Chon Tu-hwan should immediately step down from power as demanded by the people, bearing the blame for all crimes that he has committed before the country and the nation.

The Japanese reactionaries should not commit such an act as to hinder the reunification of Korea by following the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas policy and should not assist the treacherous and fascist Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique which has been rejected by all Korean people. For the patriotic people of all strata who love the country and the nation to form a great national united front under the banner of national reunification would be a basic guarantee for achieving the reunification of the country.

People, if they love the country and worry about its future destiny, should vigorously stage a nationwide national reunification movement to realize the proposal for founding the DCRK by forming a great national united front under the banner of national reunification, transcending ideology and ideal, regardless of whether they are nationalists, communists, politicians, nonpoliticians, theists, or atheists and whether they live in the North, South, or foreign countries.

Compatriots at home and abroad should actively struggle for the early convocation of the joint meeting of political parties and public organizations of the North and the South, which will be an important event in expediting the cause of national reunification.

All working people in the northern half of the republic should actively accelerate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea and more vigorously carry out the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture by upholding and following the militant program advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the historic Sixth WPK Congress and the great leader's historic speech at the banquet marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the republic. All working people should vigorously carry out the struggle to more thoroughly prepare themselves as chuche-type communist revolutionaries who are infinitely loyal to the great leader and the glorious party center, and to create the "speed of the 80's," a new speed of advance, in socialist construction in close combination with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and with the movement to follow the example set by unheralded heroes.

In particular, by effecting a new innovation in their assigned tasks through the demonstration of the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude, cherishing burning loyalty to the great leader, the party, and the fatherland, like the protagonists of the art films "Always One Mind," "Pledge Made That Day," "Responsible Secretary of the Country Party," and "Wolmi Island," we should thoroughly make preparations to actively greet the historic cause of national reunification.

The future of our people, who are vigorously struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland under the leadership of the glorious WPK, upholding the reunification program elucidated by the great leader, will always be victorious and glorious.

Let us all firmly rally around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the genius of the revolution and the sun of the nation, and the glorious party center and more vigorously struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the final completion of the chuche cause.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO NEPAL -- Pyongyang September 30 (KCNA) -- Chang Kwang-son was appointed as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to the Kingdom of Nepal, according to a decree of the Central People's Committee of the DPRK. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 29 Sep 83 SK]

BULGARIAN STATE PLANNING DELEGATION -- Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- a state planning delegation of Bulgaria headed by Ivan Manolov, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by air. It was met at the airport by An Pong-ki, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Vasil Khubchev, Bulgarian ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

IOC OFFICIAL ARRIVES -- Pyongyang October 1 (KCNA) -- Alexandru Siperco, vice-chairman of the International Olympic Committee [IOC], arrived in Pyongyang on September 30 by plane. He was met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee and member of the International Olympic Committee. The DPRK Olympic Committee arranged a party for him on the evening of September 30. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2217 GMT 30 Sep 83 SK]

SCIENCE DELEGATION TO HUNGARY, USSR -- Pyongyang October 2 (KCNA) -- A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country headed by its vice-president Choe Hwa-chun left Pyongyang on October 1 by air for a visit to Hungary and the Soviet Union and a delegation of the Mining Industry Association of the General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea left Pyongyang on October 1 by air for a visit to Bulgaria. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 2 Oct 83 SK]

DPRK-GDR TV COOPERATION -- Pyongyang October 4 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cooperation in TV broadcasting was signed in Berlin on September 22 between the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and the Television Committee of the German Democratic Republic. The agreement was signed by Pak Hyon-po, Korean ambassador to the GDR, and Heinz Adameck, chairman of the Television Committee of the GDR. [Text] [Phongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 3 Oct 83 SK]

DPRK-CUBA TRADE PROTOCOL -- Pyongyang September 29 (KCNA) -- A protocol on trade for 1984 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Cuba was signed on September 24 in Havana. It was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of Cuba Andres Yerba Garcia. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 29 Sep 83 SK]

CHON WARNS NORTH KOREA AGAINST FURTHER VIOLENCE

SK200520 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0100 GMT 20 Oct 83

[*"Special statement" by President Chon Tu-hwan on the Rangoon bombing; delivered before the Cabinet at the presidential mansion -- live*]

[Text] My dear fellow countrymen: Today, I am standing here to once again reaffirm our will for a strong advance out of the shock of and the indignation over the Rangoon tragedy, and our solid determination to make a fresh start in the grand march to pioneer the future of the nation.

First of all, I reverently pray that the 17 persons who were sacrificed -- the bulwark of the nation -- rest in peace. I express deep condolences to their bereaved families, and along with my fellow countrymen, wish the injured who are still in the hospital an early recovery.

Precisely 10 days ago, in the foreign nation of Burma, where the unbelievable tragedy developed, I only worried, even amid the shock and grief, about the safety of my fellow countrymen whom I left behind at home. Today, however, following the funeral for those sacrificed and after the reorganization of the Cabinet amid even stronger determination for the defense of the nation and for pioneering the future of the nation, and with the recovered stability and calmness, I am standing here to speak to my fellow countrymen. I once again express my regret and offer a word of comfort for the great concern and grief which my fellow countrymen experienced because of the incident.

Extending my sincere gratitude to my fellow countrymen for the concern about my safety which they had even amid the shock, I firmly believe that it was entirely thanks to that concern and the protection of our nation that I, as the head of the state, escaped the mishap. I am deeply impressed by and have great respect for the great patriotism and firm attitude that my fellow countrymen adopted and displayed in the course of the solemn funeral for those sacrificed, for their endurance and calmness even amid the burning indignation and uncontrollable grief, and for the wise and mature sense of security with which my fellow countrymen have defended the nation without faltering in the dangerous situation.

My dear fellow countrymen: The Rangoon violence which the Kim Il-song group committed, was an attempt to injure me as the head of the state, and, thus, needless to say, was a grave provocation not unlike a declaration of war against our republic. This was a declaration of a war of aggression aimed at destroying our existence and security and, thus, a war provocation that should be punished and retaliated against be exercising the right to defend oneself.

Until now, we have maintained our tolerance and self-restraint in dealing with the attempts to injure me during my visits to Canada and the Philippines, the attempt to attack Chongwadae on 21 January 1968, and their countless provocations. This is not because our strength has been weak but because our will for peace is so firm, and because we have expected the North Korean communists, as our compatriots, to show repentance.

However, the crime they committed this time, for which they have shown absolutely no repentance, leaves no doubt in our minds that the North Korean communist groups is an unsalvageable, antinational war group against which tolerance does not apply. What is left is only our last endurance.

I gravely warn the Kim Il-song group of North Korea that this is the last incident we will tolerate peacefully and with compatriotic affection, and that, if a similar provocation is committed, it must be ready for a corresponding punishment by strength [kue sangunghanun himui unging].

At the same time, I gravely note that the North Korean communist group, which is continuing to sneak around in cowardly assassination attempts, infringing on international laws and the sovereignty of other countries, as seen in the incident in Burma, is indeed a group of murderers disturbing world peace, and that such a crime could suddenly become the cause of world war. I urge the peaceloving peoples of the world, since it has been disclosed that the ringleader of the Rangoon Incident is the North Korean communist group, to turn out to sever relations with the group, hooligans and lunatic outlaws of the international community, and punish the violence and provocations in the international community.

My fellow countrymen: It can be said that the incident served to display the unity of our people and the firm security posture of our Army. As long as the will of my fellow countrymen is so firm and my own will -- as the leader in front of you -- is stronger than ever, there can be no hesitation or fear.

I stress that we must not halt for even a moment the pace of the progress toward the goals of the nation in military preparations and in the political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural, and all other fields, but will rather have to spur the pace.

To the souls of those sacrificed for the nation, I have pledged that I will devote myself to achieving the task of creating the advanced fatherland for unification and prosperity, and, today, on this occasion, I once again pledge the same to my fellow countrymen. This is, I firmly believe, the only way to embody the noble spirit of those sacrificed for the nation and to smash the schemes of the enemy attempting to destroy our existence and well-being.

My fellow countrymen: I would like to emphasize that, under no circumstances should we stop even for a moment our grand march in the world for the nourishment of our national strength. To us, the world is the base of our existence and the treasure house of our national interest.

In the present grim world situation, it is difficult to guarantee our existence without victory in the economic and diplomatic battlefronts. At the same time, cooperation with all world nations is an essential precondition for independently settling the question of national division, the cause of all our misfortunes, and building the advanced fatherland.

This is not work that someone else can do for us. It is work that must be carried out by all the people in the nation. It is for this very reason that since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic I have devoted myself to exploring our nation's fate through the diplomacy of state leader's visits to foreign countries, hopping from place to place.

I am well aware that diplomacy by visiting foreign countries is a duty that I must carry out even at risk to my life. When I was visiting some African countries a year ago, I set out on a long journey with a heroic resolution. As a consequence, we have been able to make a breakthrough in the African region, once a stronghold of the North Korean communist group and a stage on which the group was the sole master. Also, the success of this trip to the African region has been proven by the substantial fact that we were awarded the right to host various international meetings such as the IPU conference in Seoul and by the expansion and deepening of the diplomatic and economic cooperation that ensued.

Judging that the visit to the Southeast Asian countries was an indispensable trip that I had to make for the promotion of our national interests, I started out. The most important reason lying behind the incident committed by the North Korean communist group was to block the summit diplomacy sought by myself and the march of our national growth.

For this reason, I cannot abandon the grave mission for the epochal growth of the national interests simply because it is accompanied by dangers. Not to respond to this calling would be an act tantamount to being embroiled in the aggression sought after by the communist group. For this very reason, I cannot give it up. Pledging that I will take the lead in accelerating our march toward the world, I expect understanding and cooperation from you people in this regard.

My fellow countrymen: We have now joined in the great march for nurturing the national strength in a firm unity of true patriotism by all the people. In this march, the leading circles must take the initiative and set examples for those who follow and there should be no discrimination by sex, age, or occupation for those who follow.

As was demonstrated in the wake of the bombing incident, the great reserve strength of our people, who unite into a great force whenever they face difficulties, is capable of doing whatever it must do.

We must now extricate ourselves from the outrages and sorrow and, sacrificing the small cause, build without fail a wealthy, powerful, and advanced fatherland in the 1980's after achieving the great cause of unification through a great national unity. Thus, we all must march vigorously, looking forward to the glorious day when victory is achieved for the shining history of this land, this fatherland and this people.

Expecting all of the people to do their best, I once again firmly pledge to you all, my fellow countrymen, that I will take the lead in this glorious march even at the sacrifice of my life. Thank you.

Economic Bodies Welcome Speech

SK200758 Seoul YONHAP in English 0748 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Seoul, Oct 20 (YONHAP) -- South Korea's four major economic bodies Thursday unanimously welcomed President Chon Tu-hwan's special address made in connection with the Rangoon bomb blast and the recent sweeping Cabinet reshuffle. In their comments immediately following the nationally televised address, the presidents of the four economic organizations, the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI), the Korean Traders Association (KTA), the Federation of Korea Industries (FKI), and the Korea Federation of Small Businesses (KFSB), said that it reflected the president's firm resolution to cope with any challenge from the outside world and his ability to call on the people to unite.

Earlier Thursday, President Chon, in his first address since the Oct. 9 Rangoon explosion, called on the nation to "unite as one, transcending petty differences of opinion," saying that North Korea aimed at blocking his summit diplomacy in executing the Rangoon bomb blast.

The four economic leaders called Chon's special announcement timely and appropriate. The following are excerpts of comments issued by each president of the four economic bodies.

KCCI President Chong Su-chang said that the nation should foster its unity to realize another economic leap and dominate North Korea.

FKI President Chong Chu-yong welcomed the address as showing President Chon's firm will to further solidify a national consensus at a time when South Korea is faced with a series of tragic incidents.

Acting KTA President Kye Pong-hyok commented that he sympathized with Chon's remarks to retaliate against North Korea with force should such a provocation as the Rangoon bomb blast ever recur.

KFAB President Yu Ki-chong said Chon encouraged the nation to deepen its efforts to cope with the Burma explosion.

The four economic bodies also pledged to exert every effort to create an advanced country.

ROK TO INTERROGATE TWO SUSPECTS IN BURMA 'SHORTLY'

SK200231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0222 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Bangkok, Oct. 20 (YONHAP) -- Burmese and South Korean investigators are expected to conduct a joint interrogation shortly of the two "Korean" suspects now in the custody of Burmese authorities probing the Oct. 9 bomb blast in Rangoon that was aimed at assassinating South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan, South Korean sources in Rangoon reported Thursday.

Although South Korean officials firmly believe that the two suspects are North Koreans, Burmese authorities did not disclose their identity in an interim report Monday on the progress of their official probe into the incident. They identified the two only as "Koreans."

South Korean Embassy representatives in Rangoon so far have been denied access to the two suspects, on the grounds that they are in serious condition. The prospective interrogation by the binational investigation panel will lead to the establishment of the two suspects' identity, the sources said.

On Wednesday, South Korean envoy Sim Ki-chol met with Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing in Rangoon and discussed what further steps Burma and South Korea will take as they continue their probe into the incident that killed 17 South Koreans, including four Cabinet ministers and four Burmese. Chon and his wife escaped the bomb blast at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum only by minutes when their motorcade was delayed.

The Rangoon bombing, which South Korea officially has blamed on North Korea, will lead to a "significant change" in the relations between Rangoon and Pyongyang, which now enjoy full diplomatic relations, according to South Korean diplomats in Rangoon. They did not elaborate, however.

Meanwhile, the South Korean Embassy in Tokyo Wednesday issued a statement refuting the official North Korean allegation that the bombing was a South Korean fabrication. The statement said the falsehood of the North Korean allegation soon will be betrayed by the ongoing Burmese investigation into the incident.

NEW ANNOUNCEMENT ON RANGOON BOMB FINDINGS SEEN

SK200125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Bangkok (YONHAP) -- The Burmese Government may advance the second announcement on the outcome of the probe it has conducted into the terror bombing in Rangoon, diplomatic sources here forecast Wednesday.

The forecast was based on the assumption that both South Korea and Burmese authorities are soon to carry out joint interrogation of the two captured terrorists as their health is reportedly improving. The questioning will be chiefly designed to identify the nationality of the criminals of the bombing. The Burmese Government made public its interim investigation results Monday.

In a related development, Korea Ambassador to Malaysia Sim Ki-chol, now in Burma, started to have official contacts with Burmese officials, including Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing, Wednesday apparently to urge the Burmese Government to take resolute action against North Korea which is believed to have engineered the explosion.

SPOKESMAN ON DATES, AGENDA OF REAGAN VISIT

SK200159 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Excerpts] Seoul, Oct 20 (YONHAP) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan will make a three-day state visit to Seoul Nov. 12-14 at the invitation of President Chon Tu-hwan, presidential spokesman Hwang Son-pil announced Thursday.

The detailed itinerary for Reagan's Korea visit, still under review, will be announced later, Hwang said in the announcement made simultaneously in Seoul and Washington.

Reagan is expected to reaffirm the U.S. security commitment to Korea in scheduled summit talks with Chon, in which the two presidents are likely to focus on Korean-U.S. security cooperation in connection with the heightening tension on the Korean peninsula following the Oct 9 North Korean terrorist bombing in Rangoon, Burma.

The two presidents also are expected to discuss bilateral economic cooperation.

NORTH SAID REINFORCING SPY NETWORK IN JAPAN

SK200129 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Oct 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- North Korea is reinforcing the network of its agents operating in Japan to help prevent the visit to Seoul by President Ronald Reagan in November and by Pope John Paul II in May next year.

The TONGIL ILBO said Wednesday North Korea has also increased the number of security guards for ranking Chongnyon members in fear of retaliation following the Rangoon terror bombing of Oct 9 which is said to be the work of North Korea.

Chongnyon is the group composed of Koreans in Japan who support North Korea.

The newspaper also said Korean residents here are enraged at the news that the "Tong-kon," a North Korean freight ship which was the base of operations for the bombing in Rangoon, turned out to be the one Chongnyon donated to North Korea in 1976.

The 5,200-ton freighter was presented to North Korea by Mun Tong-kon, president of Chosun Pictorial Co. of the Chongnyon, early in 1976 after he bought it from the Imai Shipping Co. in Sikoku for 920 million yen.

Because of this, Mun was decorated with a North Korean medal and was a dinner guest of Kim Il-song.

NOUHAK PHOUmsAVAN RECEIVES PRK AMBASSADOR

BK191005 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 19 (OANA/KPL) -- Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the Party CC and first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received the new ambassador of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to Laos Nguon Phansiphon.

During the cordial atmosphere of fraternal, special friendship [meeting] the first vice chairman of the Council of Ministers congratulated the head of the Kampuchean diplomatic mission and wished him all the success in the task of enhancing the relations of special and fraternal solidarity and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples.

Nouhak Phoumsavan also qualified the historical victory of the Kampuchean people over the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime as the common victory of the rest of peoples in Indochina and continued to say that the Lao peoples, at all time, stand firmly on the side of the Kampuchean people: We support the just struggle of the Kampuchean and at the same time we hail their magnificent achievements scored by the army and people under the leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party led by Heng Samrin.

Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed his conviction that under the leadership of the party, the Kampuchean people will be able to overcome all the difficulties caused by the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang and thereby, they will successfully lead their nation onto the path of socialism.

The two sides also informed one another on the overall situation in their respective country and emphasized the tension along the borders which has been caused by the Beijing big-nation hegemonists- expansionists who are colluding with the imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The new ambassador also talked of the adverse effects caused at the time of the genocidal regime which still linger on affecting the health of the people.

EDUCATION MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

BK071039 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 7 (OANA-KPL) -- Prof Bountiam Phitsamai, acting minister of education of the Lao PDR, and Penn Navouth, minister of education of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, yesterday signed here memorandum on the educational cooperation between the two countries.

The memorandum spells out that the Lao side will assist in the training of four Kampuchean printing personnels. Furthermore, the two sides will also exchange students, lessons and documents on the education field. They are to continue to implement the memorandum signed in Phnom Penh last March, and will look into matters on education cooperation between the two countries within the context of the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation plan signed in Phnom Penh last January. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Nguon Phansiphon, the Kampuchean ambassador to Laos. In the afternoon of the same day, the Kampuchean educational delegation left here after concluding a 10-day visit here.

While in Laos, the Kampuchean delegation paid courtesy visits to a number of Lao leaders, visited kindergartens, schools and historical sites in Vientiane and Luang Prabang Provinces.

LAOS, KAMPUCHEA SIGN TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT

BK081254 Vientiane KPL in English 0916 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] Vientiane, October 8 (OANA-KPL) -- A cooperation memorandum on transport, communication and post between Laos and Kampuchea was signed here yesterday by the Lao Minister of Transport and Post Phao Bouonnaphon and the visiting Kampuchean Minister of Communication, Transport and Post Khun Chhy.

The memorandum spells out that the two sides agree to restore the over-land route Number 13 Linking the Lao southern town of Pakse and Phnom Peny as well as other land roads linking the two countries. This is to help Laos to have access to the sea.

The document furthermore reads that the two sides will help each other in the use of the various ports, the installation of the warehouses, truck yards, and others so as to facilitate the shipping of the transit goods.

The two sides also agree to establish the post and communication link and to provide one another scientific and technical lessons in the field of communication, transport, post and telecommunication.

Kampuchean Minister Departs

BK090854 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] On the morning of 8 October, PRK Communications, Transport, and Posts Minister Khun Chhy and his delegation left Vientiane for home after concluding with glorious success a 10-day visit to the LPDR on invitation.

During the visit, the delegation paid courtesy calls on Lao leaders and met, exchanged experiences, and signed a cooperation memorandum with the transport and posts ministry delegation of the LPDR. It also visited some construction sites of economic establishments in Vientiane and Savannakhet Provinces.

The Kampuchean delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Phao Bouonnaphon, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of transport and posts. Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRK to Laos, together with a number of cadres concerned, were also on hand to see the delegation off at the airport.

PASASON DENOUNCES PRC-U.S. COLLUSION IN REGION

BK161330 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 15 Oct 83

[PASASON 15 October article: "For Peace and Stability in Southeast Asia"]

[Text] The world situation is developing in a very complex manner as a result of a new scheme by U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries. The situation in Southeast Asia remains tense as well. This is due to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of Beijing reactionaries who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and Thai reactionaries to feed and house the routed Pol Pot clique in an attempt to oppose the Kampuchean people's efforts to build a new life and to counter the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

It is these people who have opposed any settlement aimed at achieving peace in Southeast Asia. It is these people who are frantically pursuing a hostile policy against the three Indochinese countries.

Colluding with the Beijing clique and Washington, the ASEAN group has proposed that Vietnamese volunteer troops be unilaterally withdrawn from Kampuchea while China, Thailand, and the Pol Pot genocidal clique are free to destroy and obstruct the Kampuchean people's revival efforts and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. Such a proposal is unreasonable since it serves the interests of only one side and cannot resolve any problems in Southeast Asia.

Thanks to their good intention and sincerity to bring peace and stability to this region, the SRV and other Indochinese countries have advanced a reasonable proposal: All Vietnamese volunteer troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea once threats from China end. As a matter of fact, Vietnam and Kampuchea agreed to withdraw some of the troops on two occasions. They have continued this withdrawal and will withdraw all of them once peace and security in Kampuchea are ensured. These words and actions on the part of Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the peoples of the three Indochinese countries completely conform with the aspirations for peace and stability of the people in this region and the world.

Nevertheless, it is regrettable that ASEAN has not responded to all the good intentions of Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the three Indochinese countries. This is due to the pressure and sabotage activities of the Beijing expansionists, hegemonists, and other reactionaries.

Beijing once indicated that the Kampuchean problem was a matter between Vietnam and ASEAN. But it has in fact sought all possible means to sabotage talks between Vietnam and ASEAN. At the same time, it has called for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem with the Soviet Union. Moreover, Beijing regards this problem as a main obstacle to Chinese-Soviet relations and so forth.

As a matter of fact, Beijing is hypocritical. It is not only insincere in stopping its interference in the international affairs of Kampuchea, but also hopes to encourage hostility between the two groups -- Indochina and ASEAN -- in an attempt to make the situation in this region tense so that it can carry out its expansionism and hegemonism.

The true situation currently prevailing in Kampuchea shows that no reactionary forces can reverse it. Daily the PRK is growing and becoming stronger, while its influence has been opposed daily by world opinion.

Moreover, the ASEAN group is now aware that the Kampuchean question is a problem between Indochina and China and not between Indochina and ASEAN. This is why the trend toward a talk between the two groups for the settlement of the Kampuchean problem is gradually appearing.

Nevertheless, the various schemes of Beijing which is colluding with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the revolution in the three Indochinese countries and to sabotage peace and stability in Southeast Asia remain unchanged. Various nations in this region are required to make joint efforts to resolve problems in the region. The best way for this is to hold talks between the two groups -- Indochina and ASEAN -- to discuss the problems that concern both sides on the basis of respect for the sovereignty of each group, equality, and peaceful coexistence which is the supreme aspiration of the people in this region and the rest of the world.

LAO PEOPLE'S ARMY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

Defense Minister's Order

BK061603 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 4 Oct 83

[29 August 1983 Order of National Defense Minister Gen Khamtai Siphandon on Celebration of 35th Founding Anniversary of Lao People's Army]

[Text] To all units of the regular armed forces, the military commands of all provinces and municipalities, and all army agricultural settlements:

Following the instruction of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee with regard to the organization of celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA (20 January 1949-20 January 1984), the national defense minister has instructed all units of the regular armed forces, all provincial and municipal military commands, factories, agricultural settlements and construction sites of the army to make preparations for organizing grand celebrations of the occasion.

I. Objectives and Expectations

1. To further educate the armed forces on their current military and political duties and their fine revolutionary traditions with a view to increasing their confidence in the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the party in fulfilling the tasks of defending and building our socialist country; and to mobilize the three categories of the armed forces, the people's public security forces and the entire people to maintain a sense of vigilance and combat readiness so as to fight well, to effectively and thoroughly fulfill the immediate tasks of the army, to vigorously implement the party's instruction in dealing with the grassroot level so as to build a firm foundation of national defense and public security among the masses, to build and strengthen the armed forces, and to maintain and safeguard political tranquillity, public order and security.
2. To expose the enemy's designs, heighten a sense of vigilance and mastership, smash all sabotage schemes of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, mobilize the people of all tribes to take an active part in the tasks of defending the country and maintaining public security and in assisting the army to effectively implement the policy in dealing with the rear, and mobilize youths to earnestly fulfill their military obligations.
3. To strengthen our militant alliance with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea, and our solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Army and people as well as the other fraternal socialist countries; to fully realize the invincible strength of the militant alliance of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and the solidarity and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries so as to strengthen confidence and determination in resolutely thwarting any movements aimed at undermining and destroying the solidarity and friendship among these countries; and to incessantly engage in training ourselves so that we will grow stronger and bigger and will be able to more effectively fulfill all national and international obligations.

II. Contents and Important Measures

1. With regard to training and propaganda work, we must carry out profound and extensive training programs for all army units on the true revolutionary traditions of our armed forces, the immediate duties of the armed forces, the tricks and schemes of the enemies, the Lao-Vietnamese-Kampuchean militant solidarity, and our solidarity and cooperation with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. Study documents will be prepared and composed by the propaganda and training section of the Army General Political Department.

Efforts must be made to extensively popularize the victories, achievements and growth of our army among the masses and in foreign countries. The Army General Political Department must recruit a number of capable cadres for training and dispatch to all organizations and offices in all ministries, factories, schools, cultural institutions and settlements inside and outside the army to popularize the contents of the documents. Former experienced senior or intermediate-level army cadres, who are currently serving in the administrative services or are now retired, should be recruited as guest speakers to give lectures at their former army units on the true nature and heroic traditions of our army. Small army units must coordinate with canton and village administrative committees in organizing meetings of villagers and youths to discuss the true nature and achievements of the army. The army will publish a number of books on the biography of certain heroic army units. Photo exhibitions on activities of the army must be organized for all battalions, regiments, provincial and municipal military commands, front and rear mass organizations, organizations attached to the National Defense Ministry, factories, schools and agricultural settlements. Photos shown at these exhibitions must display statistics on the achievements scored by the army in carrying out combat duties, engaging in training programs and increasing food production. The army will print the photos for all army units and for sending to other countries. The LPA will cooperate with the Vietnamese People's Army to coproduce a film on the victories, growth and strength of the LPA over the past 35 years for screening throughout the country and abroad. The army art troupe must make preparations to present performances to mark the 20 January 1984 occasion, and map out plans for launching mass literary movements among all army battalions and regiments in all provinces. Sports events must be organized at all army units both in rural and central areas, and at all ministries, colleges, senior high schools and secondary schools in Vientiane. The Army Display Museum must be renovated for reopening on 20 January 1984.

2. Short-term emulation campaigns must be launched throughout the army to score achievements to welcome the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA. Emphasis in the campaigns should be given to combat preparations, training programs in political, military and specialized fields, food production, improvement of the life of armymen, and participation in public services at the local level. The campaigns should begin in the third quarter of 1983 and end in late January 1984. On the basis of their achievements scored throughout 1983, certain outstanding units and persons will be selected for timely commendation at the end of the short-term campaigns.

The contents expected of the campaigns are as follows:

A. The units concerned must excel in organizing training programs, building their own structure, ensuring combat readiness, fulfilling all orders and regulations in carrying out military and political duties, improving material and moral life, and consolidating army regulations. Such units must never act against army discipline and party policy, and must never fall for any sabotage schemes of the enemies. No incidents such as desertion, defection, and stealing of weapons for selling must ever occur in the said units. The units must strictly implement measures to keep secrets, to suppress enemy spies, to provide full security to military positions, and to safeguard and prevent weapons and war supplies from being stolen or destroyed by the enemies. They must efficiently fulfill all duties in all circumstances, and correctly implement the party's policies and all resolutions and instructions of the higher level. If they have to fight, they must try to wipe out as many enemies as possible, including capturing enemy elements and documents, while suffering no losses themselves.

B. The units must mobilize the people to build foundations, strictly maintain discipline in dealing with the people and localities, actively promote the people's right to collective mastership, provide protection to the people, maintain public security for the localities, mobilize and cooperate with the people in attacking the enemies and improving the people's material and moral life, assist and consolidate local administrations, cooperatives, guerrilla units and mass organizations so as to ensure tranquillity for the localities where they are positioned and to maintain good relations between the army and the local people and mass organizations.

C. The units must effectively organize an appropriate material and moral life for combatants and cadres; actively strive to increase food production and to improve welfare and living conditions in accordance with the army welfare regulations, including strictly maintaining the three-cleanliness principle; enforce regulations on encouraging combatants and cadres to read newspapers and to listen to radio programs on the current world situation, sports events, and worthwhile entertainment and cultural features; and urge combatants and cadres to refrain from following an extravagant way of life and decadent culture, and to avoid becoming victims of the psychological warfare tactics employed by the enemies.

3. Efforts must be made to promote mutual visits and assistance between the army and people so as to further strengthen their relationship. Comrade leaders in the party, the government, the front, the National Defense Ministry, the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union, the Lao Woman's Association, and the Federation of Lao Trade Unions must organize parties to visit certain outstanding units of the regular armed forces, settlements, schools, war invalid centers, and army hospitals; lay floral wreaths at the War Memorial; visit the Army Display Museum; and attend army athletic and acrobatic performances. The National Defense Ministry must organize meetings of intermediate-and high ranking cadres with the army, intermediate- and high-ranking cadres who are serving in other civil services under the supervision of the ministry.

All provincial and municipal party committees, provincial and municipal military commands, provincial and district administrative committees must organize meetings of heroes and military cadres who are now retired, families of heroes who have sacrificed their lives for the country, and families which have more than three men currently serving in the army. The Army General Political Department must organize meetings of families of servicemen and organizations under the ministry's supervision. The provincial and municipal military commands and the commands of all regiments and battalions must organize meetings in the same manner to the one at the National Defense Ministry level if they have many families of servicemen under their supervision. Youth unions, women's associations, trade unions and formal school students must be encouraged to write letters to army units and send gifts to and representatives to visit army units operating in their areas.

All provincial and municipal party committees and district party committees must review their tasks in building the armed forces as stipulated in the instruction of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee. As for all battalions, independent companies and equivalent army organizations, they must review the relations between the army and the people as well as between the army and the districts, cantons, villages and localities where army units are positioned. Then, they must outline new contents and directions for building unity between the army and the people. Entertainment programs must be organized together with the local people so as to promote local literary movements. All army units must coordinate with local youth unions to clean people's homes and local communities and to build some public premises, such as schools and hospitals.

The Army General Political Department must closely coordinate with the Mobilizing Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union in instructing all army units to mobilize youths in the army to actively cooperate with their counterparts in all localities and Vientiane to participate in the celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA.

4. A grand meeting will be held in Vientiane by the armed forces and Vientiane residents. Sports events will also be held. The Army Display Museum will be open to the public. Entertainment programs will be organized in the capital as well. Grand meetings will also be held in all provinces and districts with the participation of the armed forces and local residents. Sports events and entertainment programs will be organized subject to local conditions.

All regiments, battalions, and front and rear organizations must organize joint meetings with the participation of the armed forces and local residents as well as the party committees and the administrative and front committees from their respective localities. Army units which are currently working at the grassroot level in villages and cantons must cooperate with local administrative committees and youth unions to organize meetings to mark the occasion in accordance with prevailing circumstances.

III. Attention Must Be Paid to Certain Issues in Organizing the Celebration.

The celebration of the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA constitutes a significant stage in the political life of the armed forces and people throughout the country. Therefore, efforts must be made to encourage the masses to participate. All grassroot foundations [kong phunthan] must pay special attention to convincing all youths, cadres and combatants in the army to be more enthusiastic in carrying out their duties, and to encouraging youths and people to love and have pride in their army and to volunteer to join the army in defending the country. If the people have affection and faith in the army, they will help the army in fulfilling its tasks.

All army units must closely cooperate with the local revolutionary forces, party committees, administrations and mass organizations to organize a meaningful celebration for the occasion. It must not be sloppily or insignificantly staged, but must be held in accordance with the objectives and expectations earlier discussed. It must be organized in a glorious, joyous but solemn manner. It must also be organized in various forms. However, thrift must be practiced, and extravagance must be avoided.

The army and the public security forces must closely coordinate in mapping out a detailed plan to ensure security to the rally sites where large numbers of people are gathering. Precautionary measures must be taken to thwart any sabotage schemes of the enemies.

The Army General Political Department must closely coordinate with the Party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Board and the Ministry of Culture to outline appropriate propaganda themes for popularization within the army, outside the army and in foreign countries.

All army units must promptly study and appreciate this order and map out detailed plans for immediate implementation within the army and at the grassroots level. Reports of the outcome of the implementation must be regularly submitted to the Army General Political Department and the office of the National Defense Ministry.

29 August 1983

[Signed] Gen Khamtai Siphandon, national defense minister

Army Political Department Instruction

BK131518 Vientiane Domestic service in Lao 0400 GMT 11 Oct 83

[6 October Instruction of the Army General Political Department, Signed by Major General Siphon Phalikhan, on Campaign To Score Achievements To Welcome 35th Founding Anniversary of LPA]

[Text] To commanders of all units, organizations, offices, schools, hospitals, production units, and construction units attached to the regular armed forces and regional forces throughout the country:

20 January 1984 is approaching. This date marks the 35th founding anniversary of our Lao People's Army [LPA]. The occasion comes at a time when our entire party, army, and people are joyously implementing the resolutions adopted at the third party congress, the third and fourth resolutions adopted at the Third Session of the Party Central Committee, the first 5-year state plan in the fourth year, and the 51st resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on turning more attention to the grassroots level, thus effecting changes in certain branches of work and scoring numerous great victories for our people in the tasks of socialist transformation and construction.

Under the leadership of the party, our army has cooperated with the people of all tribes in carrying out the heroic struggle to score a glorious victory in the national liberation in the past. At present, our army has endeavored to build itself into a model modern army. It has made preparations to defend the country and participate in the socialist construction in our country.

Even though the imperialists, the Beijing reactionary clique and other reactionary forces have now consolidated their epochal reactionary alliance to oppose socialism and revolution through numerous schemes and maneuvers so as to score a peaceful change and to gain a military advantage, the three revolutionary currents - with the socialist community as the mainstay and the Soviet Union as the rampart -- continue to grow stronger and more powerful, thereby launching a relentless offensive against the enemies. And even though the enemies have endeavored to attack the revolution to gain a military advantage, they are now rapidly deteriorating and are bogged down in an all-round crisis. Their reactionary alliance has been plagued with increasingly unsolvable conflicts.

Such developments have created favorable conditions for our tasks in socialist transformation and construction and in consolidating and building of our army. Exploiting the current favorable conditions, let us make preparations to celebrate the historical event of our army so as to further promote the revolutionary movement within our army.

I. Objectives and Expectations

To mobilize the revolutionary movement within the army and to allow the army to score as many glorious achievements as possible in making combat preparations; studying political, military, and specialized subjects; increasing food production; improving the living conditions of all units; and assisting the grassroots level to carry out tasks to create achievements to welcome the 35th founding anniversary of the LPA.

On this basis, the army must concentrate efforts on turning more attention to the grassroots level so as to mobilize the masses to attack the enemies in all fields, create a people's war situation, build an all-round strong company, and create strong, firm, and pure party cells to maintain tranquillity and to fulfill all the 1983 tasks outlined by the Central National Defense and Security Committee and the Central Party Military Commission, thereby creating conditions for fulfilling the 1984 tasks of the first 5-year state plan.

II. Contents

Relying on the third and fourth resolutions and the resolution on defending the country and the party Central Committee, the overall fundamental contents of this campaign will remain the same as those of the previous campaign, except with the following modifications:

1. To guarantee effective combat preparations; to strictly implement the operational system in making combat preparations; to turn attention to the grassroot level in order to mobilize the masses to build foundations and a people's war situation by, first of all, firmly grasping the enemy status, clearly understanding and identifying the enemy's tricks and schemes, and mapping out a scheme to promptly smash such tricks; to fight well and wipe out as many enemies as possible when engaging in combat activities, including capturing enemy elements and documents; to maintain good relations with the administrative committees, party committees, public security forces and the people so as to take the initiative together in attacking the enemies, maintaining political tranquillity and social order; and to maintain public security in the localities where army units are positioned.

2. To effectively fulfill all political and military training programs and cultural, technical, and specialized study plans; to consolidate and build all-round strong units and to create strong, firm, and pure party cells; to ensure that a large number of army cadres turn up at study sessions, firmly grasp the content of study programs, and complete the programs with high scores in a timely and orderly manner; to correctly manage and protect war materials and weapons by keeping them in warehouses and refraining from damaging or stealing public property for selling; and to effectively fulfill the rainy season's study plans so as to ensure that the political life followed by the army in studying its own traditions on the occasion of its 35th founding anniversary is effective, and that all party members, youths and army cadres, and combatants are able to study politics in accordance with the political training instruction of the Army General Political Department designed for the rainy season, and to take part in the political life to study, review, and inspect the development of the army's traditions over the past 35 years by the end of 1983.

All this is aimed at convincing all cadres, combatants, and party members to fully appreciate and firmly grasp the direction and tasks of the political program adopted at the third party congress and the third resolution adopted at the third session of the party Central Committee, to clearly understand the traditions of the People's Army; to have confidence in the party's line; to be proud of the tradition in taking initiatives; to have a high sense of responsibility toward the army; to maintain a high sense of revolutionary enthusiasm; to faithfully serve the army; to strictly implement all lines, plans, and policies of the party, laws of the state and the army discipline; and to fulfill all the tasks entrusted by the party.

3. To actively improve the material and moral life in all army units; to build and implement a living system for all squads, platoons, companies, and units by conducting self-criticism; to set up a propaganda system by reading newspapers, listening to radio programs, studying culture, eradicating illiteracy, engaging in supplementary education, and organizing the training and study of songs, dramas, dancing, arts, literature, and sports; to write news for news bulletin boards and for the army radio station; to compose verse, poems, and literary articles for regular contests and performances with in each unit; to vigorously promote crop cultivation and livestock raising; to ensure abundant harvest of crops; to practice thrift by setting up kitchens; to organize a contest on following a revolutionary way of life, including the habits in living, eating, sleeping, studying, communicating, dressing, and treating the people of all tribes in accordance with the living pattern of the new socialist man; to ensure that no new socialist revolutionary combatant will ever become too independent by disregarding organization and discipline and engaging in vices and decadent behavior; and to find new measures to improve one's own life and to bring constant progress to the units.

The three aforementioned contents appear to be identical. Each combat unit and service must know how to apply them appropriately. All noncombat forces, such as organizations, offices, schools, hospitals, and economic enterprises must use content No 1 as the primary theme of their campaign.

All organizations and offices must adopt content No 1 as their responsibilities by modifying and consolidating their working method, actively turning to the grassroot level, closely associating with grassroot units, firmly grasping the situation, promptly solving problems to illustrate effective leadership and command, brilliantly fulfilling their respective duties, taking initiative in carrying out work, developing a high sense of responsibility, maintaining a high level of quality in work performance, and setting up discipline for executing tasks of the organizations.

All schools must apply content No 1 in their school work so as to fulfill the instructional and study plan during each session and quarter, to build a rank of efficient teachers, to enhance internal and international solidarity, to promote unity between teachers and students, and to instill good relations with the people and local administrations.

All hospitals must apply content No 1 in their internal operations by providing excellent treatment to patients and training competent medical cadres and combatants with a high sense of responsibility to serve the public so that they can command trust and faith of patients and ensure effective implementation of the party and state policy toward patients.

All production and construction units and factories of the National Defense Ministry must apply content No 1 in their work by effectively fulfilling production plans or overfulfilling production targets set by the higher level so as to turn out good quality products while using minimal labor and resources and effectively managing their own operations.

III. Duration of Campaign

The combined campaign begins on the day this instruction is issued and ends on 20 January 1984. By 2 December 1983, a review to identify the weak and strong points of the campaign will be held. Outstanding achievements, persons, and units will be selected for further commendation on 20 January 1984. After the review is made on 2 December 1983, special attention must be paid to further increasing the tempo of the campaign until 20 January 1984. Outstanding achievements of the campaign will be given commendation awards at the 20 January 1984 celebration ceremony site.

IV. Titles and Commendation Awards

The First, Second and Third Class Itsala Orders will be awarded to units and persons who have scored all-round achievements in the three aforementioned contents. Some units or individuals may not do so well in one or two contents but do exceptionally well in the others. However, their overall achievements must be considerably all-round. At the same time, their past achievements should also be taken into consideration.

The First, Second, and Third Class Heroism Orders will be awarded to units and persons who have scored excellent achievements in making combat preparations, turning to the grassroots level, creating a people's war situation to attack the enemies in all fields, or in providing excellent training to cadres and combatants. Some units or persons may possess weak points or outstanding points in certain aspects, but the awards will be given to them accordingly.

The Labor Order will be awarded to persons and units who have scored outstanding achievements, thus contributing to national development; and to those who have directly carried out food production to improve their living conditions and who have excellently carried out their work at their offices, organizations, schools, and hospitals. In fact their achievements may be different. Therefore, the First, Second and Third Class Labor Orders should be awarded to them according to the level of their achievements.

The Labor Cross Badges will be awarded to those persons who have scored outstanding achievements in carrying out work in accordance with instruction of the higher level. They work diligently but lack initiative.

Commendation Certificates will be awarded to persons or units whose accomplishments are not so exceptional in any particular aspect, but are mediocre and can be improved. The government's, the ministry's, and the Army General Political Department's certificates will be awarded to persons or units whose degree of achievements ranges from more to less mediocrity.

As for those persons and units whose accomplishments are acceptable but do not deserve commendation of the higher level, they will be given certain awards and declared as model units and persons for others to follow.

V. Organization and Guidance

The commands of all divisions, combat brigades, regiments, and provincial military forces act as headquarters for organizing and guiding the campaign. The commands of all combined battalions, independent units attached to the ministry, hospitals, schools, factories, agricultural settlements, construction units, and other equivalent units act as fundamental headquarters for organizing and carrying out the campaign. A campaign committee must be set up in each unit to thoroughly organize and guide the campaign. The committee is composed of three to five members, including a chairman who is either a unit chief, an office head, or a person in charge of the unit's political affairs; and one or two grassroot party committee members and one or two comrades from the rank of grassroot cadres in charge of propaganda and training service of the unit.

The committee in charge of the campaign has the responsibility to control and guide the campaign movement in its unit, to launch the campaign movement, to inspect and encourage the campaign, to promote its strong points and to rectify its weak points, to identify good points for using as model lessons for other units, to review the outcome of the campaign, to present ideas to the unit commander and party committee to study, and select outstanding achievements of the unit and persons for commendation.

VI. Organization and Implementation

After receiving this instruction, the commanders, the grassroot party committees and political organizations at all levels must hold meetings to study and grasp its contents, outline detailed plans for their respective units, set up the committee for guiding and organizing the campaign at each campaign headquarters, and launch the campaign movement with a sense of enthusiasm. Before 2 December 1983, a meeting must be held to review the achievements and to select outstanding units and persons for commendation by the higher level. The progress of the campaign must be regularly reported to the Army General Political Department for prompt action if readjustment has to be made. Reports of the campaign will be cited in newspapers and radio programs. After receiving this instruction, it must be promptly studied and implemented.

Vientiane, 6 October 1983

[Signed] Maj Gen Siphon Phalikhan, on behalf of the Army General Political Department

U.S. SYMPOSIUM ON KAMPUCHEA CRITICIZED, PRK DEFENDED

BK191546 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] On 15 September 1983, a symposium on Kampuchea was held at the Asia and Pacific Area Subcommittee of the House Committee for Foreign Affairs. Attending the symposium were large numbers of American officials and political activists and people concerned with the current world events. Our station editor Dao Nguyen would like to present some of the features concerning this symposium:

Of prime importance during the symposium was the recognition of the fine and irreversible situation in the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK). Australian Professor (Krisnov Tiger) who is teaching at Yale has pointed out: The PRK's army has increasingly standardized and perfected its organization. Many tank, artillery, and antiaircraft units are being established.

On the contrary, the Khmer Rouge and the forces of Son Sann and Sihanouk are insignificant. These forces only fight and wait for an international solution that will give them what they cannot win in Kampuchea. These three forces have no foothold in Kampuchea. They all depend on the refugee camps along the Thai-Kampuchean border and on outside supplies.

It is not right to say that the PRK is Vietnam's puppet and satellite since the administration from the upper to the lower levels has been assumed by the Kampucheans. Most important of all is that the Kampuchean people have stayed on their territory and volunteered to place their lives, property, and honor under the control of the PRK regime. They have volunteered to restore their own country.

The Phnom Penh regime has been said to be flimsy. However, one must realize that it is very difficult to restore a devastated country. No one can deny the PRK's economic and educational achievements. Its elections are no less legal. Facts have shown that the previous regimes of Sihanouk, Lon Nol, and Pol Pot destroyed Kampuchean territory. The present Pol Pot-Son Sann-Sihanouk coalition government only reflects three declining social forces and is unable to administer and control this country. Professor (Krisnov Tiger) clearly pointed out: Even with China's direction, ASEAN is still unable to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. It is a mistake to continually pursue China's policy of bleeding Vietnam or ASEAN's policy of erecting the three-faction Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

Professor (Krisnov Tiger's) opinion has once again shown who is mastering today's Kampuchea and whom the Kampuchean people are supporting. It has further shown more clearly that the hostile policy toward the Kampuchean people which Beijing, Washington, and other international reactionary forces are stubbornly pursuing is facing a gloomy future. It was also exposed during this symposium that whoever has followed the policy of Beijing, Washington and other international reactionaries to oppose Kampuchea and other Indochinese countries has stubbornly shut his eyes to reality.

James Leonard, the former U.S. delegation deputy chief to the United Nations who had visited Kampuchea, offered the following criticism: The United States must reconsider its policy of running after China and ASEAN because this policy leads nowhere. The prospects for this anti-Kampuchea policy seem to be nil. It is a very big mistake and not a practical policy to rally with the Pol Pot murderers. Why have the Kampuchean people been well aware of the realities in Kampuchea, while China, Thailand, and the United States do not or purposely refuse to understand?

Why has the United States not wondered what will happen if Vietnam withdraws all of its troops from Kampuchea? Certainly, the United Nations, ASEAN, and the United States would then only create conditions for the Pol Pot clique to return to Kampuchea.

Vietnam has been condemned by some people for trying to eradicate the Kampuchean people. In fact, if this were the case, Vietnam would just withdraw its troops and the Kampuchean nation would be exterminated immediately by the returning Pol Pot clique.

These opinions of a man who used to oppose Vietnam and Kampuchea, have once again nakedly exposed the crafty propaganda allegations of Beijing, Washington, and other international reactionary forces about Vietnam's so-called colonialization of Kampuchea and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea which are aimed at smearing the brilliant loyal relationship between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean nations.

The former U.S. delegation deputy chief to the United Nations further pointed out: If a solution to the Kampuchean issue is wanted, the Heng Samrin government must be recognized now. The United States must force China to discontinue the arms supply to Pol Pot and put an end to the Pol Pot factor.

John Monjo, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, also had to admit the truth: The Kampuchean people are supporting the Heng Samrin administration and they hate the Khmer Rouge. No matter what cloak Beijing, Washington, and other international reactionary forces try to put on the Khmer Rouge, it can in no way fool the Kampuchean people. It will always remain a hard-to-sell item and a declining force before the rebirth of the PRK people headed by President Heng Samrin.

NGUYEN VINH ATTENDS SEMINAR ON SRV-USSR TREATY

OW182048 Hanoi VNA in English 1553 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18 -- A seminar on "Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation at the present stage" was jointly organized here today by the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society, in honour of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation (November 3, 1978-83).

It was attended by Nguyen Vinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the International Department of the C.P.V. Central Committee, and many other officials. Also present were Ambassador BN Chaplin and staff members of the Soviet embassy in Hanoi.

The Vietnamese delegation at the seminar is led by academician Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan, vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, and the Soviet delegation is led by MM Ilinskiy, member of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

In his speech, Professor Nguyen Khanh Toan said: "The Vietnam-U.S.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed on November 3, 1978 is an important (event) recording a shining page of history of Vietnamese-Soviet relations."

He reviewed the Soviet Union's great, effective and all-round assistance to Vietnam in the political, economic, cultural and social fields for almost thirty years now, especially in the five years since the signing of the said treaty.

"The Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam" he said, "has been given in a spirit of absolute equality, disinterestedness and socialist internationalism. The Soviet-built projects are of decisive significance to Vietnam's economy and national defence. The Soviet Union firmly supports the important initiatives of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea aimed at making Southeast Asia a region of peace and stability. It constantly sides with the three Indochinese countries against the Chinese expansionists' aggression and threat in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Vietnamese people always consider the Soviet Union a trustworthy and loyal friend and a firm main-stay at all the stages of the Vietnamese revolution.

"The Vietnamese people consider it their internationalist obligation to unite with and support the Soviet Union. Together with the entire socialist community, the Vietnamese people fully support the principled foreign policy of the Soviet Union, support its important initiatives aimed at preventing the arms race, achieving disarmament and consolidating peace. The Vietnamese people fully support Comrade Yuriy Andropov's statement of September 28 in the face of President Reagan's bellicose and arrogant attitude at the United Nations".

M.M. Ilinskiy said that a historic page of the unshakable Soviet-Vietnamese friendship is the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed on November 3, 1978. This treaty has further enhanced the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two parties, states and peoples. It is an inevitable result of the constantly strengthening Soviet-Vietnamese cooperation".

M.M. Ilinskiy said that "the Soviet people and all progressive humankind have warmly welcomed the Vietnamese people's just cause, their struggle against the Chinese aggressors, and demand an immediate end to Beijing's aggression against Vietnam".

"The Soviet people have organized a series of meetings in solidarity with the Vietnamese people. In the difficult moments facing Vietnam, the Soviet Union has remained loyal to the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The meeting between Comrades Yuriy Andropov and Le Duan last July was a new stimulant to the Soviet-Vietnamese relations. It reaffirmed the oneness of ideal and action of the Soviet Union and Vietnam".

M.M. Ilinskiy further said: "The Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society will do all it can to promote practical and meaningful activities of the Soviet people, thus helping the movement in solidarity with and support for the Vietnamese people's revolution to gain good results".

Vietnamese and Soviet participants spoke of Vietnam's policy in Southeast Asia and in the Nonaligned Movement; economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam; scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union; and other matters.

DONG SI NGUYEN ARTICLE PRAISES SOVIET AID

OW181125 Hanoi VNA in English 0737 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 18 -- "The Soviet Union's assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam are great, comprehensive and effective", said Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of communications and transport, in an article published on NHAN DAN yesterday.

The article was written in honour of the fifteenth anniversary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation and the 66th anniversary of the October socialist revolution. It says:

"The Soviet assistance to Vietnam's communications and transport service may be traced back to late 1954 with the dispatch of the Soviet freighter Akhan Zhensk to Vietnam to help transfer armymen and cadres from the south regrouping to the north.

"Right after the victory of the Vietnamese people's war of resistance to French colonialism, in early 1955 the Soviet party and government supplied Vietnam with a number of technical vessels such as pilot vessels, tug boats, and dredges to reopen the Haiphong port to traffic clogged in the war years. The port was subsequently expanded considerably with Soviet assistance.

"Today, Haiphong is one of the biggest ports in the country. Its loading and unloading capacity is up to manyfold compared with colonial days. It has been equipped with a system of new wharves, piers, store houses and yards, repair workshops, communication stations, and modern equipment for cargo handling".

"In 1956", the article goes on, "Vietnam's railway service became a member of the Railway Cooperation Organization of the socialist countries. As a result, Vietnam was linked to international railways through which the Soviet railway service for many years brought an important quantity of materials, equipment and commodities from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries to Vietnam in national defence and socialist construction".

The Soviet Merchant Marine which made important contributions to the transportation of vital commodities for production and fighting in Vietnam during the past anti-U.S. war of resistance, is playing a crucial role in shipping millions of tons of Soviet goods to Vietnam.

The Soviet Union is not only handling most of the transportation of cargoes to Vietnam but has also supplied the latter with the main transport means of different kinds. It has supplied most technological means to the young merchant marines of Vietnam such as dredges, rescue ships, container ships and big oil tankers. In addition, it has presented the Vietnamese Government with two dual-purpose ships for river and coastal transport.

The Soviet Union has provided a major aid in materials and transport means in the great work of restoring the north-south rail line right after the country was reunified in 1975.

"In recent years, the Soviet Union has sent to Vietnam tens of thousands of tons of equipment, vehicles and other materials for bridge building, and is continuing to send tens of thousands of tons to help complete the bridges under construction. Hundreds of experienced Soviet bridge-building experts have been sent to Vietnam. They have passed on to Vietnamese engineers and workers very valuable experiences in this industry.

"In addition, the Soviet Union has greatly helped in building of many capital projects and service facilities of the communication and transport service such as maintenance stations for vehicles and repair stations for diesel locomotives and ship engines throughout the country.

"The Soviet Union is also actively helping Vietnam train cadres and specialists for the transport service. Some 250 engineers, nearly 100 post-graduates and masters of sciences and over 1,000 workers and managerial cadres have been trained in the Soviet Union for different periods of time".

"Under newly signed agreements, the Soviet Union will in the coming years help Vietnam to strengthen the material-technical bases of its transport service to enable it to better meet the increasing demands of national construction and defence", Vice-Chairman Dong Si Nguyen added.

FURTHER DETAILS ON SOVIET ECONOMIC AID

BK191405 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Unattributed "article"]

[Text] November 3, 1978 saw the signing of the agreement on Vietnam-USSR friendship and cooperation. This was an important event, marking the new turn and fine development of relations between the two brotherly countries. This also constituted a new landmark in promoting the great and effective assistance given by the Soviet Union to the Vietnamese people in their cause of national construction and defense.

However, it is safe to say that 18 July 1955 was the date which opened the era of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. On that day, an agreement on Soviet nonrefundable aid to Vietnam was signed. The agreement was aimed at helping the Vietnamese people restore their economy after a 9 year-long anti-French war or resistance. Under this agreement, the Soviet Union granted Vietnam aid worth hundreds of millions of rubles to build 25 important industrial establishments and factories, including the Hanoi (word indistinct) plant, the Tinh Tuc tin mine, the Lao Cai apatite mine, the Vinh power plant, and the Haiphong canned fish factory. This laid the first material and technical bases for building of socialism in Vietnam which had just come out from the hard and protracted war.

Then a series of agreements and protocols on Soviet assistance to Vietnam were signed in the following years. Under these documents, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam build some 300 industrial projects covering various economic branches, including electricity, mine engineering, chemicals and metallurgy, and so on. These industrial establishments have made worthy contributions to stepping up national construction and have shown their effectiveness.

Last year Vietnam produced more than 4 billion kw/hour of electricity, a 16-fold increase over 1955. Most of them were turned out from the Soviet-equipped power plants, such as the Uong Bi thermopower plant, the Thac Ba hydroelectric plant, and the Vinh and Thanh Hoa power plants.

After the liberation of South Vietnam in 1975, a new economic agreement was signed between the two countries, under which the Soviet Union undertook to help Vietnam build another 14 major industrial projects, including the Hoa Binh hydropower project, the Pha Lai thermopower plant, and several coalmines. The new document was of important significance as the Vietnamese people have just come out from the anti-U.S. war and reunified their wartorn country.

From 1969, Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed many other agreements on Soviet aid to Vietnam. The Soviet Union undertook to help Vietnam build the Thang Long bridge, a major bridge spanning the Red River near Hanoi; the Hoa Sen -- Lotus -- ground satellite station which ensures the telephone and telegraph communications and receives television programs; and the modernized Hanoi central railway station.

Along with giving material assistance, the Soviet party and government have sent to Vietnam a considerable number of specialists, engineers, technicians, and skilled workers to help build these major projects, and to train Vietnamese technicians and workers. Thousands of Soviet specialists and engineers are found working side by side with their Vietnamese colleagues at these projects. Moreover, over the past 30 years, the Soviet Union has helped Vietnam train 60,000 technicians and workers. Over (790,000) Vietnamese students have come to the Soviet Union to receive higher vocational education.

Back home, this contingent of technicians and workers have played an active role in stepping up national construction. All these are a clear demonstration of the militant solidarity, close friendship, and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese people will never forget the historic event, that is, on 24 July 1980 at 1333 Hanoi time, Vietnamese cosmonaut Pham Tuan and Colonel Viktor Gorbatko made a joint spaceflight aboard the Soyuz-37. This event brought great joy to the Vietnamese people as Vietnam was the eighth country in the world to have sent men into outer space.

All Vietnamese, young and old alike, are aware of the value the Soviet-Vietnam friendship, and they are doing all they can to develop it as has already put it [as heard] by the party general secretary, Le Duan, at the Fifth CPV Congress: To unite with the Soviet Union is not only the demand of conscience but also a command of the heart.

Soviet Research Aid Presented

OW160839 Hanoi VNA in English 0741 GMT 16 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Oct 16 -- The Mining Science and Technology Research Institute recently received a number of research appliances as aid from the Soviet Ministry of Coal Industry. The aid was presented on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The minutes of the hand-over ceremony were signed by V.I. Velicheko, deputy economic counsellor of the Soviet embassy, and Tran Trong Kien, acting director of the institute.

These appliances will help the Vietnamese coal industry to better its scientific research and geological survey in order to boost the production of coal in Vietnam.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING DELEGATION TOURS USSR, CSSR, HUNGARY

OW172329 Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 17 -- A delegation of the Vietnamese General Department of Vocational Training has made a tour of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

The delegation was led by Hong Long, general director.

In the Soviet Union, the delegation conferred with leading officials of the vocational training committees of the Soviet Union and Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic, and the vocational training department of Volgograd. It was received by N.A. Petrovichev, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Vocational Training. The two sides informed each other of the vocational training in their respective countries and expressed satisfaction at the development of their cooperation in this field. They also discussed a cooperation programme for the coming years.

In Czechoslovakia, Hong Long signed with M. Boda, Czechoslovak minister of labour and social affairs, a protocol on the training of Vietnamese workers in Czechoslovakia for 1984. Under this protocol, the number of Vietnamese trainees in Czechoslovakia in 1984 will double an compared with 1983.

In Hungary, the delegation conferred with a delegation of the Ministry of Culture and Education of Hungary on the possibility of cooperation between the two countries in vocational training. It called at some vocational training institutions in the country.

RADIO COMMENTS ON POLITICAL PURGES IN PRC

OW190355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Station commentary: "Chinese People Are Facing a New Tragedy"]

[Text] Before the picture of stability and solidarity, aimed at building a prosperous China -- a picture drawn by the Beijing leaders following the 12th party congress -- had been imprinted on every Chinese memory; it was swept away by a reeducation and rectification tornado. An internal purge, on an unprecedented scale, camouflaged under the label of a political purge, has started in some 29 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions in China.

As foreseen by the mastermind of this purge, all 40 million party members, from top to bottom, must be reexamined and readmitted after 3 years of reeducation. Anyone who is not readmitted will be expelled from the party. This purge is aimed at those who were involved in the Cultural Revolution, those who have been influenced by the gang of four, and those who have committed violent acts, that is, all those who are more or less opposed to party.

According to Western reporters in Beijing, the ways of denunciation in this rectification campaign do not differ from those in the previous Cultural Revolution. Along with this political purge, a campaign of persecution and execution has been taking place throughout China for more than a month now. From 20 or 30 to 100 people in the major cities, including Beijing, Shanghai, Chengdu, Jinzhou, Lanzhou, Guilon and Dalian [Luda] have been executed.

Deng Xiaoping has ordered his security agents to arrest as many as 100,000 people, and each provincial-level unit to shoot dead at least 200 persons between now and January 1984.

According to public opinion, the current campaign of persecution and terrorization is aimed at supporting the political purge campaign and at deterring opposition parties and individuals. From all that has happened around these two campaigns, one can realize that the Deng Xiaoping clique is carrying out a large-scale adventure, with the aim of defeating opposition parties in the current contest of strength. And, according to public opinion abroad, the clique will not hesitate to conduct a second Cultural Revolution in order to achieve its goals.

Once again, the Chinese people are facing tragedy. They are now drawn into a campaign of unremitting denunciation and horrible massacre, in which homes and families are destroyed, because wives and children denounce their husbands and parents respectively, and friends accuse and betray each other very easily. It is noted that half the 40 million party members, as well as their families, are the targets of denunciation. Obviously, the current purge is being conducted on a large scale.

Of course, the opposition factions, especially those in the armed forces, will not cross their hands and wait for death. They will put up resistance in any form and will even resort to violence. One cannot foresee what is going to happen to each family or individual. The Chinese people are anxious and worried in the face of the new tragedy. However, they can affirm one thing: Deng Xiaoping has been arrogantly placing his hegemonic ambitions above all.

TO HUU ATTENDS GDR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

OW071946 Hanoi VNA in English 1619 GMT 7 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 7 -- Hermann Schwiesau, ambassador of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam, gave a reception here today in honor of the 34th anniversary of his country's national day (Oct 7).

The reception was attended, among others, by To Huu, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Party C.C.; Tran Quynh, member of the Party C.C. and president of the Vietnam section of the Vietnam-G.D.R. Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice-chairman of the National Assembly, and Hoang Anh Tuan, vice-minister for foreign affairs.

Members of the diplomatic corps in Hanoi were present. Ambassador Hermann Schwiesau and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers To Huu proposed toasts to greater achievements of the G.D.R. people under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Erich Honecker, to new and greater achievements in socialist construction and national defence of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Le Duan and to further development of friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the G.D.R.

EAST EUROPEAN ARMY DAYS MARKED, GREETED

CSSR Military Attaché's Reception

OW120451 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 11 -- Colonel Pravomil Resch, military attaché of the Czechoslovak Embassy, has given a reception here in celebration of the 39th Army Day of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl and members of his staff were present. Among the guests were Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Nguyen Van Trong, deputy head of the International Department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; other senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army and members of the diplomatic corps.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of solidarity and friendship between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

On this occasion, a grand meeting has been held by the air force service. Speaking at the meeting, Colonel Nguyen Ngoc Do, deputy commander of the service, and Colonel Pravomil Resch warmly welcomed the successes of the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Czechoslovakia, and expressed their wishes for further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

Ambassador's Reception

OW130530 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 12 -- Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Bronislaw Musielak gave a reception here today in honour of the 40th anniversary of the Polish Army Day (October 12).

Among those present at the reception were Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; and other high-ranking officers.

Bronislaw Musielak and Tran Van Quang proposed toasts to great achievements of the two peoples and armies in their national construction and defence, to the growth of the two armies, to further consolidation and development of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two peoples and armies.

Meeting Marks Polish Army Day

OW120501 Hanoi VNA in English 1715 GMT 11 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi Oct 11 -- A grand meeting was jointly sponsored here this evening by the office of the Ministry of National Defence and the Hanoi Military Command to mark the 40th Army Day of the People's Republic of Poland. Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, deputy minister of national defence; Major-General Lu Giang, commander of the Hanoi military sector, and other senior officers of Vietnam People's Army were present. Polish Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak and his staff also attended the meeting.

Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, in his opening speech, praised the glorious exploits of the Polish people and army in World War Two and their great achievements in the defence and construction of socialist Poland.

Major-General Lu Giang and Ambassador Bronislaw Musielak warmly hailed the tradition of heroic struggle and the great achievements of the peoples and armies of the two countries in their national liberation, national defence and construction, and in the safeguarding of peace. They expressed wishes for further consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the peoples and armies of the two countries.

A photo exhibition on the growth and victories of the Polish People's Army and on the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Polish armies was opened this afternoon at the army museum here.

Dung Greets Polish Counterpart

OW121155 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12 -- General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese minister of national defence, has sent his warmest greetings to Polish Minister of Defence General W. Jaruzelski on the 40th Army Day of Poland. The message says:

"Over the past forty years, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers's Party, the People's Army of Poland has written down glorious pages of history.... It has well accomplished the heavy tasks entrusted by the party and people during the enforcement of martial law in Poland, while unceasingly heightening its combative strength, resolutely thwarting all schemes and acts of the reactionary forces at home in collusion with international reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists, to firmly defend the achievements of socialism in Poland.

"The People's Army of Poland, always maintaining high revolutionary vigilance and siding with the armies of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries of the Warsaw Treaty, is firmly defending beautiful Poland and actively contributing to the defence of peace and security in Europe and the world as a whole.

"The Vietnam People's Army is joyful at and proud of the achievements of the Polish people and army. We firmly believe that the Polish people and army will overcome all difficulties and trials to bring the Polish people's revolution to ever greater successes.

"On this occasion, we wish to express our sincere gratitude to the party, the government, the people and army of Poland for their valuable support and assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolution in the past as well as at present.

"May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the peoples and armies of our two countries consolidate and develop with every passing day".

1984 TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

OW130528 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 12 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 12 -- A protocol on goods exchange between Vietnam and Poland for 1984 was signed in Warsaw Monday. Signatories were Nguyen Tu, Vietnamese deputy minister of foreign trade, and his Polish counterpart, Wladyslaw Gwiazda. Under the protocol, in 1984, the value of goods exchange between the two countries will amount to 55 million roubles, 11 percent over 1983. Vietnamese main export lines to Poland are rubber, tea, frozen and canned fruit, wickerwork, etc... Poland will export to Vietnam machines and spare parts for industrial establishments, electrical equipment, steel, fabrics and dyes.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY

OW091823 Hanoi VNA in English 1624 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 9 -- The newly accredited Romanian ambassador to Vietnam Constantin Potinga today paid a courtesy visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong. The chairman had a cordial talk with the Romanian diplomat.

LE DUAN SENDS BIRTHDAY MESSAGE TO ENVER HOXA

OW152200 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 15 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 15 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, today sent a message to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania Central Committee, greeting his 75 birthday. The message says:

"With deep sentiments, the communists and the entire people of Vietnam have constantly followed and rejoiced at the great achievements made by the Albanian people under the leadership of their vanguard, the Party of Labour of Albania headed by you. They wish the fraternal Albanian people many new and greater successes in the implementation of the resolution of the 8th party congress aimed at successfully building socialism in the beautiful Albania.

"On this occasion, we wish to express our gratitude to the party, government and people of Albania and to you personally, for your support and assistance to our people's struggle in the past as well in the present task of national construction and defence.

"We wish you good health and many new successes in the discharge of your high responsibility.

"May the friendship and fraternal cooperation relations between the parties, states and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism constantly consolidate and develop."

CUBAN DELEGATION MEETS CPV OFFICIALS, ENDS VISIT

OW171932 Hanoi VNA in English 1615 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct. 17 -- Lucia Sardinas, department head of the Commission for Science, Culture and Education of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, has made a 12-day working visit to Vietnam ending today.

During her stay, she was received by Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its Commission for Culture and Arts, and had working sessions with other concerned commissions. She toured several economic and cultural establishments, and gave lectures at many offices and colleges in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The Cuban guest was also warmly received by Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the International Department of the C.P.V. Central Committee.

CUBAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION ARRIVES

OW182000 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18 -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba led by its president, Flavio Bravo Pardo, arrived here today on an official friendship visit to Vietnam. Flavio Bravo Pardo is also a member of the Council of State and of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Cuban guests were welcomed at the government guest house by Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council of Vietnam. Among those present at the reception were Le Thanh Nghi, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice-president and general secretary of the State Council; Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the CPV Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Xuan Thuy, Ngheim Xuan Yem and Nguyen Xien, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly.

Received by Nguyen Huu Tho

OW182008 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 18 Oct 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Oct 18 -- Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and vice-president of the Council of State, received the Cuban National Assembly delegation here today.

The delegation is led by Flavio Bravo Pardo, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the National Assembly of the People's Power and member of the Council of State.

Also present at the reception were Le Thanh Nghi, Do Muoi, Xuan Thuy, Ngheim Xuan Yem, Nguyen Xien, Vu Quang, Nguyen Viet Dung and other high-ranking officials.

Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho praised the Cuban people's tradition of indomitable revolutionary struggle and welcomed their brilliant achievements in national defence and construction, for which Cuba is worthy of its fame as an outpost of socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

He sincerely thanked the party, government, national assembly and fraternal people of Cuba for their great and precious support for the Vietnamese people in national defence and construction. He wished the fraternal Cuban people under the leadership of President Fidel Castro, still greater achievements in their revolutionary cause.

In his reply, Flavio Bravo Pardo exalted the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle which he considered to be a shining example for all nations struggling for national independence and freedom throughout the world. He affirmed that Cuba and Vietnam, sharing the same ideal and purposes, are striving to follow the way charted by Marxism-Leninism. After recalling Fidel Castro's declaration that "for Vietnam we are ready to give even our blood", Flavio Bravo Pardo said: "The Cuban people fully support the Vietnamese people and will always stand by their side in the struggle against the common enemies".

GREATER EFFORTS URGED FOR CRITICISM, SELF-CRITICISM

BK051108 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Scrupulously Carry Out Criticism and Self-criticism"]

[Text] Our entire party is studying and implementing the fourth Party Central Committee plenum resolution with the aim of strengthening the identity of view and action, and unity in the party organization on the basis of enhancing the ideological awareness and revolutionary quality and ethics of cadres and party members so as to effect a new, vigorous change in all aspects of the mass revolutionary movement.

Proceeding from the present actual situation in terms of economy, life, and national defense and security, the fourth party Central Committee plenum pointed out the need to solve a number of pressing problems concerning ideological and organizational work, which can directly affect the effort to ensure the successful implementation of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and the third party Central Committee plenum. This is because in the party and state machinery and among various mass organizations as well as in society, apart from the great achievements and important progress, there are problems concerning awareness which should be fully clarified, and erroneous thoughts and views and shortcomings in work related to organization and cadres which should be overcome in order to ensure that all party lines are correctly implemented with new success.

The study of this resolution is aimed at making it possible for us to fulfill all specific requirements. With regard to ideological work, it is necessary to achieve a high degree of identity of views on the resolutions of the party Central Committee so as to make it possible for cadres and party members to associate themselves with the actual situation; profoundly understand the general line and the line for economic development and the policies concerning socioeconomic activities; and clearly identify the sharp nature of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths, which is closely associated with the struggle against the Chinese expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are opposing and undermining our revolution. On the basis of enhancing ideological awareness, all echelons, sectors, and individuals must distinguish right from wrong in their stand and viewpoint; adopt policies and measures to develop strong points and overcome weaknesses and shortcomings; uphold the sense of responsibility in scrupulously and effectively implementing the lines and policies of the party and the state; and firmly maintain their revolutionary quality and lifestyle. With regard to organizational work, it is necessary to profoundly understand and scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism in party work as well as in the operation of the state machinery and socialist economy, while striving to overcome such manifestations as liberalism, localism, bureaucratic centralism, and subsidy-based administration. All party organizations should intensify the management of cadres and party members; streamline the contingent of leading cadres at discipline; and expel unqualified members, especially degenerate and degraded members, from the party. Our understanding of this resolution must be manifested by practical and far-reaching changes in the struggle to achieve all revolutionary tasks and targets, especially economic and social tasks; fulfill the state plan; restore order on the distribution and circulation front; strengthen socialist trade; accelerate socialist transformation and improve production relations in the entire national economy; eliminate bourgeois traders; develop production; stabilize the people's livelihood; shape a healthy spiritual and cultural lifestyle; and consolidate national defense and security.

It was pointed out in the fourth Party Central Committee plenum resolution that one of the most important measures to achieve the aforementioned objectives and requirements is that after thoroughly studying this resolution, we must carry out criticism and self-criticism among party organizations, state agencies, and mass organizations at all levels and in all sectors, especially among various central-level organs, party committee echelons, provinces and municipalities, management organs, and major enterprises. It is necessary for all members of the party Central Committee, ministers, secretaries of provincial and municipal party committees, and heads of sectors to carry out self-criticism. Self-criticism must be conducted in a scrupulous and profound manner with attention being given to closely following the spirit of the party Central Committee's resolution, and must be focused on matters concerning the sense of responsibility toward the general situation and tasks of the country and of one's own sector and locality, and the viewpoint and concept on the struggle between the two paths and the struggle between the enemy and our people so as to overcome rightist errors and the loss of vigilance. [paragraph continues]

Self-criticism must also be concentrated on the sense of organization and discipline in the execution of party and state economic resolutions and policies, and responsibility over ideological and organizational work in various aspects, especially in the education and management of cadres and party members in terms of viewpoint, quality, and lifestyle. Criticism and self-criticism is a law of development of the party and also a democratic form of activity in the party. It is necessary to promote the spirit of criticisms and self-criticism among cadres and party members along with arranging for the masses to participate in conducting criticism. Carrying out criticism and self-criticism in a straightforward and scrupulous manner is the manifestation of the sense of responsibility toward the party, the working class, and the people. Because our socialist revolutionary undertaking is an extremely new and complex struggle, it is difficult for us to avoid shortcomings and mistakes. The important question is that we should distinguish right from wrong, find out the causes of our weaknesses, develop our advantages, and adopt practical and specific guidelines, measures, and plans to overcome shortcomings and intensively carry out all immediate tasks in accordance with the contents of the third party Central Committee plenum resolution and various economic and social management policies of the party and the state. It is necessary to intensify inspection and supervision work to support the struggle against all acts of exploitation and illegal business, against cadres and party members who have taken advantage of their positions and authority to oppress the masses, practice corruption and collude with dishonest traders in seeking personal gains, and against all manifestations of irresponsibility and indiscipline in the implementation of party resolutions and directives and state policies and laws, as well as all manifestations of factionalism which could lead to internal disunity. By scrupulously carrying out criticism and self-criticism, we will not impair but enhance the prestige of the party, and will prove to its strength and boost the people's confidence. It is necessary to avoid seeing only the ideological and organizational responsibility and shortcomings of others and higher echelons but not the responsibility and shortcomings of oneself and one's own echelon.

Through criticism and self-criticism, as well as through inspection and supervision work, we should select good persons to commend and admit them to the party or appoint them to responsible and managerial positions, while detecting bad persons to promptly, severely and legitimately deal with them. This is necessary in making the party organization and state machinery and all mass organizations pure and strong.

The drive to carry out criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the spirit of the fourth party Central Committee plenum resolution will help advance every person while reinvigorating those confused, disorientated and tired cadres and party members and enhancing their revolutionary zeal and fighting will. This drive will also enable us to resolutely change the socioeconomic situation, consolidate unity among and improve the strength of all party organizations, and develop positive factors in the struggle to overcome all manifestations of negativism within the party and in society.

From now on, it is necessary for all party committee echelons and party organizations to carry out criticism and self-criticism on a regular basis. It is also necessary to intensify activities on the ideological front, improve organizational work, indoctrinate and enhance socialist awareness among the masses, and instill ethics and promote a socialist lifestyle in the party and among the people of all strata, particularly among youths.

Let all party members be resolved to make the party politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong so that it can constantly and firmly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature; ensure its purity, militancy and leadership ability; and attach itself closely to the masses. In so doing, we will be able to change the socioeconomic situation, thus ensuring great success in the struggle to build and defend our socialist fatherland.

OPPOSITION GROUPS SEEK DIALOGUE WITH MARCOS

OW192345 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 19 Oct 83

[Text] Cagayan de Oro City Mayor Aquilino Pimentel has confirmed that various opposition groups are willing to dialogue with the government. According to Pimentel opposition groups prefer to dialogue directly with the president as a first step toward national reconciliation. Jose Carlos had an interview with Pimentel this morning.

[Begin recording] [Carlos] Mayor Pimentel, who has been under house arrest since July in Cagayan de Oro, is now in Manila to seek out opposition leaders on the possibility of holding a dialogue with the government. He said he saw seven opposition leaders yesterday and others today on the matter. There was mixed reaction from them, he pointed out. However, there is some basis for optimism that direct dialogue can take place. He said that almost all sectors of society are talking about a dialogue on national reconciliation that apparently no one is doing the leg work. He also denied public reports that the opposition sought out a dialogue with the president. If a dialogue should take place, Pimentel suggested that the agenda be clearly defined, and that the opposition pick its own representatives. In an interview at his Marikina residence, Pimentel said the opposition must temper its demands, including the call for the president's resignation, to bring about peaceful reforms in the country.

[Pimentel] We, and the opposition, should really temper our demands to something that is attainable and would achieve a lasting solution to the problems faced by the nation today. For example, if we hold early national, clean and honest elections involving the office of the president, the assembly and maybe even the local officials, then this in effect will provide the people with the leadership that we all want to have.

[Carlos] Mayor Pimentel will stay for a week more in Metro Manila to be able to talk to other opposition members and prepare, should a dialogue take place. For KBS [Kanlaon Broadcasting System] News, Jose Carlos. [End recording]

MUSLIM LEADERS EXPRESS SUPPORT FOR MARCOS

HK200438 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 20 Oct 83

[Text] Five hundred top Muslim leaders have expressed their continued and unqualified support for President Marcos at a congress held in Zamboanga City. Some of them, former top commanders and officers of the MNLF, described as a bluff a statement issued by former Senators Salipada Pendatun and Mamintal Tamano. That statement said Muslims may join the secessionist movement if the reconciliation efforts of the government fail. The Muslim leaders and prominent citizens passed a resolution expressing trust and confidence in the leadership of President Marcos. The congress participants came from five provinces and four cities of Mindanao.

PROPOSAL ON LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATION DISCUSSED

HK171352 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 Oct 83 p 6

[Editorial: "A Change in Constituency"]

[Text] The president took the significant step of calling the Batasan Pembansa to a special session to take up the proposal of changing regional representation in the legislature to either provincial or district representation. That can be done only by amending the Constitution.

Judging by the candid remarks on the subject matter of Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono, the caucus of the ruling party will approve the proposal. Since the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] is the majority in the Batasang, the legislature, in its capacity as a constituent assembly, will propose the amendment, which will then be ratified in a plebiscite. Mr Rono said the plebiscite can be held in December. The president's move means several things. It is a sporting gesture to the opposition because elections for smaller constituencies favor the opposition. Opposition candidates stand a better chance of winning in provincial or district elections because election campaigns for such constituencies require less money than those for the regional level.

It also favors the constituencies because the legislators can more effectively represent smaller constituencies. People can identify themselves more closely with provincial or district representatives. It also means a responsiveness to what Mr Rono calls "the tune of the times." That can be interpreted to mean that when the times clearly indicate that a new constitutional provision is inadequate, the government must study the advisability of change. The provision on regional representation is new and, since its implementation, numerous valid complaints have been aired against it.

EDITORIAL: NEW AQUINO COMMISSION MAY END DISTRUST

HK111436 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 11 Oct 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Tolentino's View"]

[Text] The resignation of the four retired justices from the fact-finding commission created by President Marcos to look into the slaying of former Sen. Benigno S. Aquino Jr. may pave the way for an unbiased and just investigation into the case. The commission had always been under a cloud of suspicion and distrust. While no one questions the faith, sincerity and fairness of its membership. The commission was questioned on its independence. With the resignation of the four justices, only Assemblyman Filemon Fernandez (Pusyon Bisaya) remains. Fernandez said he was appointed by the Batasan Pambansa.

Assemblyman Arturo M. Tolentino (KBL-Manila), whom President Marcos has tapped to replace the commission chairman, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, said he could not accept the post until the president issued a presidential decree to give the body an independent status. By replacing the administrative order by a presidential decree, Tolentino said, the commission would gain credence and be free from interference in any form. The new commission is expected to have men of integrity, honesty, and impartiality for its members. Should the president consider the Tolentino proposal, and there are indications that the chief executive seems receptive to the suggestion, there would be no further reason for the people to distrust the commission. After this, the most important thing would be to find answers and punish those responsible for the killing of Aquino.

PKP LEADER LISTS 'DEMOCRATIC CHANGES' NEEDED

HK031440 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 1 Oct 83 p 6

["Readers Notation" column: "The Aquino Assassination: Implications and Immediate Tasks"]

[Text] Dear Editor: The political impact of the Aquino assassination is now clearly demonstrated in the increasing isolation of the present regime from the people. If it is disposed to regain their confidence, it must, in addition to its duty to respond to the question of responsibility over the assassination, now effect democratic changes which are directly related to the problems and difficulties of the people. It must initially take the following steps:

1. Restore the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus throughout the country and forthwith take concrete measures to scrap constitutional Amendment No 6 (1976), giving the president extraordinary powers inimical to democratic rights.
2. Remove all restrictions to accreditation of political parties and provide effective and meaningful participation of all political parties in clean and honest elections.
3. Release all political prisoners.
4. Strengthen legal protection for mass organizations.
5. Remove the present restrictions to the workers' basic rights, especially the right to strike.
6. Suspend or stop increases in tuition fees in all schools, public and private, and shift budgetary resources from military functions to teachers' and students' welfare.
7. Provide for interest-free amortization payments for family-sized farms.
8. Create cooperative farms for landless rural workers and marginal farmers; prevent the further expansion of corporate farming and democratize the existing ones.
9. Stop ejection of squatters and provide for the upliftment of present squatter sites.
10. Institute a comprehensive price control system in coordination with mass-based consumer organizations.
11. Roll back water and power rates to at least 1982 levels.

These are the minimum demands that will immediately alleviate the difficulties which the broad ranks of the people experience. There is, however, no illusion that the present administration, which has incapacitated itself by its surrender to the dictation of foreign financial and political agencies, can deal with these demands without the mobilization of the people, organized into an effective political force. It is the organized masses themselves that must solidify their strength on the basis of their own concrete understanding of their exploited position in a neocolonial society, and bring about decisive political action to realize these minimum demands.

Struggle for immediate democratic changes! Build a **strong mass** movement to achieve concrete economic and political benefits for the working people! Condemn political terrorism!

(Sgd.) For the Central Committee: Felicisimo C. Macapagal, general secretary, Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP); Bagong Silang, Cabiao, Nueva Ecija

NORTHERN COMMAND HIKES ANTI-INSURGENCY DRIVE

0W181055 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 17 Oct 83

[Text] The Northern Command [Northcom] has intensified its anti-insurgency drive to counter the trepidation and terrorist attacks of the New People's Army [NPA] against civilians in remote areas. Since the intensification of the drive, the Northcom has reported the killing of six NPA's and the wounding of two others. Aside from the anti-insurgency drive, Northcom officials are also conducting peaceful dialogues with various segments of society to bring about a peaceful solution to the insurgency problem.

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